



JAN 31 1946

Let's  
Understand  
Russia

Grove Patterson

CHARLES F. KETTERING . . . *Get Out of That Rut!*

DEBATE . . . *What Kind of War Memorial?*

*The* **Rotarian**

*February*  
**1946**

Not the finding of shoes  
But the breaking 'em in  
Was the problem that bothered  
Poor Oscar McFinn...



So as footsore Oscar plods onward in pain—  
With torturing arches—he's wracking his brain

"There must be a way", he is saying, then sees  
Some Wright Arch Preservers agleam on their trees.



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Comment on ROTARIAN articles  
by readers of THE ROTARIAN.

### Rotary—and All Nations

By HERMANN S. FICKE, *Rotarian*  
Professor of English  
University of Dubuque  
Dubuque, Iowa

Especially fine was the item in the January ROTARIAN entitled *Rotary—and the United Nations* [page 54]. It will be still finer to have a list headed *Rotary—and All Nations*. That will come with the establishment of world-wide peace, and then Rotary will have the rôle of leading the way in the cultivation of international understanding and democracy, the two reasons for which the dictators banned Rotary. In the new day these two reasons will be the most powerful argument for reestablishing Rotary in the lands from which it was banned.

### A Cheer for Long-Term Marriages

From HOLT MCPHERSON, *Rotarian*  
Managing Editor Daily Star  
Shelby, North Carolina

I want to commend you for the interesting and worth-while Rotarian feature known as Golden Wedding Anniversaries [see page 59, THE ROTARIAN for December]. We have so many headlines as to divorce, but too little attention to those who make marriage stick and prove its soundness.

### Small-Scale Blocks Ready

Says RALPH J. MEES, *Rotarian*  
Lumber-Company Manager  
Leechburg, Pennsylvania

I was quite interested in the article *Try It on a Small Scale First* [November issue], which tells how it is possible to lay out an entire industrial plant for space organization of machinery and traffic.

J. W. McCracken, president of the lumber company I represent, realized years ago the need of some kind of tool to design or plan small homes, and, after 12 years of experimentation, worked out a set of building blocks called "Macroblox."

Since these blocks are cut  $\frac{1}{8}$ " to the foot, it is very easy to lay out major developments and at the same time show all your buildings in three dimensions instead of the usual two dimensions as shown on blueprints.

### Footnoting Tariff Debate

By OVID BELL, *Rotarian*  
President, Ovid Bell Press, Inc.  
Fulton, Missouri

Not all the points against tariffs were brought out in the debate in THE ROTARIAN for December [*That Tariff Question*]. Omitted altogether from consideration was the fact that the United States is no longer in the "infant industry" stage of development. The richest, most powerful nation in the world, with great natural resources and greater



## BATTLE OF THE ATOMS

Hidden, but no longer beyond scientific penetration, are the restless atoms. Split them, and you get ATOMIC POWER capable of destroying entire cities.

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skills in industry than any other nation, America has no justifiable reason for being a "cry baby" in its relations with the rest of the world. We have reached the time when that thing in American life which cannot stand on its own feet has no legitimate excuse for existence. If subsidies, or tariffs, or any other manner of coddling is needed to sustain even a broom factory, then in the name of good commonsense let it cease operation and let those who own it and those who work in it find employment in better fields.

Another point: Commerce has been the principal cause of most of the wars since the Crusades. The "have nots," with justice on their side, have sought equality in a world in which trade is essential to well-being, and on failure to get it too often have gone to war. And the wars have cost vastly more in goods and money, to say nothing of human life, than the total destruction of tariff barriers the whole world around would have cost. On this simple fact alone rests complete disproof of any contention that tariffs which advantage one nation and discriminate against others are economically sound.

The commercial isolation which tariffs produce is as bad as the political isolation of the 1920s, which did more than anything else to bring on the frightful war from which we have just emerged. Shall we in America, then, for the benefit of a few—and, compared with the whole, only a few—perpetuate a policy which inevitably will doom the youth of the next generation to death in another global war? There can be but one sane answer to the question: "NO!"

## On Counting Wars' Cost

From LT. COL. F. W. HUGGINS  
Rotarian  
Royal Masonic Hospital  
London, England

My ROTARIAN for June, redirected from my home Rotary Club of Nelson, New Zealand, to a Pacific island and from there to London, has just reached me and I am glad to have it.

Perhaps this suggestion or something like it has already been made:

On page 11 of the article *A Time for a Great Faith*, by André Maurois, is an illustration titled "The Price of Past Mistakes" [see cut]. I believe that a similar informative illustration, present-

ably printed on cardboard, should be produced. Ask every Rotary Club in the world to pay for a dozen, recommend that each Club frame one for hanging in its Club rooms, and ask members to do their best to get the remaining 11 distributed in different parts of the world where the reminder constantly before people would be likely to do the most good. Of course, it would be necessary to print half of each dozen in other languages—French, Spanish, German, Russian, Chinese, for example. At the bottom something like this should be printed clear and large: "Count the Cost—There Is Nothing to Gain."

## Poetic Puzzle—New Version

From SIR ROBERT GARRAN, Rotarian  
Lawyer  
Canberra, Australia

The version of a "Poetic Puzzle" published in *Talking It Over* in THE ROTARIAN for October is incorrect, as was the original, which appeared in *Stripped Gears* in June. Both contained words which are not Latin. The correct version—perhaps I should say a correct version (there may be others)—is this:

"Mihl tome, haeres ago,  
Fortibus es in aro."  
"Nobile themis forte trux,  
Se vaticinum, pes an dux."  
And the "translation" or solution:  
"My eye, Tommy, here's a go,  
Forty buses in a row."  
"No, Billy, them is forty trux;  
See what is in 'em, peas and ducks."

## Re: Home on the Range

By FLORENCE PULVER  
Osborne, Kansas

Dr. Sigmund Spaeth is entirely wrong about the proved facts of *Home on the Range* [THE ROTARIAN for November] and apparently has not tried very hard to get the truth of its origin.

Signed affidavits are on file in the Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., proving that this song was sung here in central Kansas in the early '70s at dances and gatherings among the pioneers. This is more than ten years before Bob Swartz claimed to have written the song. There were many people living here ten years ago who had sung this song in the early '70s. And there are still many here who knew those pioneers...

In 1935 a lawyer, Mr. Samuel Moanfeldt, of New York City, was sent out to this country by the Music Publishers



### The Price of Past Mistakes

Every war is the direct result of mistakes made by peoples and leaders. Now, when men are striving to end one tragic war and to avoid another, it is pertinent that we be reminded of the more obvious costs of mistakes of the past.

War	Days of Conflict	Loss of Life	Direct Cost
Napoleonic (1790-1815)	9,000	2,100,000	\$ 3,070,000,000
Crimean (1854-1856)	730	785,000	1,700,000,000
American Civil War (1861-1865)	1,350	656,000	7,000,000,000
Franco-Prussian (1870-1871)	210	280,000	3,210,000,000
Boer (1899-1902)	995	9,800	1,250,000,000
Russo-Japanese (1904-1905)	548	160,000	2,100,000,000
World War I (1914-1918)	1,563	9,818,000	186,233,637,000
World War II (1939-?)	?	8,000,000*	900,000,000,000*

\*Estimated as of December 31, 1944.



Protective Association to search for the origin of this song. . . Mr. Moanfeldt found enough evidence to satisfy the courts that Dr. Brewster Higley, living on a claim near the present town of Smith Center, Kansas, had written the words in 1873 and his friend Dan Kelly had written the music a short time later.

The song was originally called *My Western Home* and was actually published in the *Smith County Pioneer*, a small weekly newspaper, in 1874. I give you here the original version of the song as Dr. Higley wrote it. The words "On the range" do not appear in the original version. These verses describe this country just as it appeared in 1873, and the "bluffs of white rocks" mentioned in the song are plainly visible from Dr. Higley's old homestead. They are limestone cliffs.

#### MY WESTERN HOME

Oh give me a home where the buffalo roam  
Where the deer and the antelope play,  
Where never is heard a discouraging word  
And the sky is not clouded all day.

#### CHORUS

A home, a home, where the deer and the antelope play  
Where never is heard a discouraging word  
And the sky is not clouded all day.

Oh give me the gale of the Solomon vale,  
Where light streams with buoyancy flow,  
On the banks of the Beaver, where seldom  
if ever  
Any poisonous herbage doth grow.

Oh give me the land where the bright diamond sand  
Throws lights from its glittering stream,  
Where glideth along the graceful white swan  
Like a maid in her heavenly dream.

I love these wild flowers in this bright land  
of ours  
I love too the curlew's wild scream.  
The bluffs of white rocks and antelope flocks  
That graze on our hillsides so green.

How often at night, when the heavens are bright  
By the light of the glittering stars  
Have I stood there amazed and asked as I gazed  
If their beauty exceeds this of ours.

The air is so pure, the breezes so light  
The zephyrs so balmy at night  
I would not exchange my home here to range  
Forever in azure so bright.

#### 'Till Change My Story—If'

Says SIGMUND SPAETH  
Historian of Music  
New York, New York

My article on *Home on the Range* [THE ROTARIAN for November, 1945] seems to have stirred up quite a controversy. May I remind your readers that my statements were based on the investigation made by the late Kenneth S. Clark. The results of his research were accepted in court and are now embodied in the *Congressional Record*. I have seen the documents in question, and I have the evidence of Mrs. Clark, who was with her husband when he visited the sister of Bob Swartz, that all the facts are correct as I related them.

It seems to boil down to a question of whose word is to be accepted. I would like to see the original or at least a photostat of the quotation of the words of *Home on the Range* as it appeared in the *Smith County Pioneer* in 1874. In examining the material in the files of *Life* magazine, in connection with the article recently prepared for its pages, I [Continued on page 54]



KEY: (Am.) American Plan; (Eu.) European Plan; (RM) Rotary Meets; (S) Summer; (W) Winter.

### CANADA

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# The International Convention

## A LITTLE LESSON IN ROTARY

THE ANNUAL Convention of Rotary International is the legislative body of the organization. Rotarians, delegates from the member Clubs of Rotary International, assemble in it to determine the laws and policies of Rotary International, and to elect the officers of Rotary International.

Amendments to the Constitution and By-Laws of Rotary International and the standard Club Constitution can be made only at a Convention of Rotary International by a vote of the delegates of the member Clubs.

Each member Club is entitled to have one delegate at any Convention of Rotary International for each 50 of its members or major fraction thereof, honorary members excepted, based upon membership of the Club on the 30th day of April preceding the Convention. Each Club is entitled to at least one delegate at the Convention.

It is the duty of each member Club to be represented at each Convention either by delegates or by proxies.

Each accredited delegate is entitled to cast a vote on each question submitted to vote in the Convention.

Provision is also made for delegates at large. Each officer and Director, and each Past President of Rotary International (still holding membership in a member Club), is a delegate at large, and as such is entitled to cast a vote on each question submitted to the Convention.

Delegates representing one-fourth of the member Clubs in Rotary International shall constitute a quorum at any regular session of a Convention, except the opening session, at which no quorum is required.

The social side of Rotary's international Conventions is a story in itself—and one that will be emphasized for the first time since 1941 when the 37th Annual Convention is held at Atlantic City, N. J., next June 2 to 7.

The adjoining box shows the year, place, and attendance statistics for past Conventions.

Now that you've read this Little Lesson in English, try it in Spanish—in the parallel translation. If, after that, you want further opportunity to "read Rotary" in Spanish, you will find it in REVISTA ROTARIA, Rotary's magazine published monthly in that language. A one-year subscription in the Americas is \$1.50.

LA CONVENCION anual de Rotary International es el cuerpo legislativo de la organizacion. Los rotarios delegados de los Rotary clubs miembros de Rotary International se reúnen en ella para determinar la legislación y normas de Rotary International, y para elegir los funcionarios de Rotary International.

Sólo se pueden hacer reformas en los estatutos y reglamento de Rotary International y en los estatutos modelo del Rotary club en una convención de Rotary International por votación de los delegados de los Rotary clubs asociados.

Cada club asociado tiene derecho a contar con un delegado en cualquier convención de Rotary International por cada 50 socios o fracción mayor de la mitad, de acuerdo con el número de sus miembros el 30 de abril anterior a la convención, con exclusión de los socios honorarios. Cada club tiene derecho por lo menos a un delegado.

Es deber de cada uno de los clubes asociados estar representado en cada convención por delegados o apoderados de éstos.

Cada delegado debidamente acreditado tiene derecho a emitir un voto en cada asunto sometido a votación en la convención.

Se estipula también que existen delegados natos. Cada uno de los funcionarios y directores, y cada uno de los ex presidentes de Rotary International (que conserven su calidad de rotarios) son delegados por derecho propio, y como tales tienen derecho a un voto en cada uno de los asuntos que se sometan a votación en la convención.

Los delegados que formen una cuarta parte de los clubes miembros de Rotary

International constituirán quórum para cualquiera de las sesiones ordinarias de una convención, con excepción de la de apertura, para la cual no se requiere quórum.

El aspecto social de las convenciones de Rotary Internacionales es interesante en sí—y algo en que se pondrá énfasis por primera vez, desde 1941, cuando se celebre la 37a. convención anual en Atlantic City, N. J. el próximo junio, días 2 al 7.

El cuadro incluso muestra el año, lugar de reunión y datos de asistencia correspondientes a las pasadas convenciones.

### PAST CONVENTIONS CONVENCIONES ANTERIORES

1910	Chicago, Ill.	60
1911	Portland, Oreg.	149
1912	Duluth, Minn.	598
1913	Buffalo, N. Y.	930
1914	Houston, Tex.	1,288
1915	San Francisco, Calif.	1,988
1916	Cincinnati, Ohio	3,828
1917	Atlanta, Ga.	2,654
1918	Kansas City, Mo.	4,034
1919	Salt Lake City, Utah	3,038
1920	Atlantic City, N. J.	7,213
1921	Edinburgh, Scotland	2,302
1922	Los Angeles, Calif.	5,858
1923	St. Louis, Mo.	6,817
1924	Toronto, Ont., Canada	9,187
1925	Cleveland, Ohio	10,233
1926	Denver, Colo.	8,800
1927	Ostend, Belgium	6,550
1928	Minneapolis, Minn.	9,448
1929	Dallas, Tex.	9,526
1930	Chicago, Ill.	11,019
1931	Vienna, Austria	4,288
1932	Seattle, Wash.	5,159
1933	Boston, Mass.	8,456
1934	Detroit, Mich.	7,390
1935	Mexico City, Mexico	5,332
1936	Atlantic City, N. J.	9,914
1937	Nice, France	5,790
1938	San Francisco, Calif.	10,409
1939	Cleveland, Ohio	9,237
1940	Havana, Cuba	3,719
1941	Denver, Colo.	8,956
1942	Toronto, Ont., Canada	6,671
1943	St. Louis, Mo.	3,872
1944	Chicago, Ill.	403
1945	Chicago, Ill.	141

FEBRUARY, 1946

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## Presenting This Month

BY WALKING out of step down the least beaten paths, CHARLES F. KETTERING has improved the physical environment of millions of people. Among his almost countless contributions to modern mechanics are the self-starter on automobiles, the practical Diesel engine, ethyl gasoline, Duco enamel, and the Delco light plant for farms. He was born on a farm in Ohio, works in Detroit, but calls Dayton, where he holds honorary membership in the local Rotary Club, "home."

HILTON IRA JONES, Ph.D., whose *Peeps at Things to Come* is a regular department of THE ROTARIAN, is a frequent contributor to scientific publications and a lecturer on scientific topics. He is a member of the Rotary Club of Wilmette, Ill., where he directs Hizone (his own) Laboratories.



Jones

When T. A. WARREN, of Wolverhampton, England, became President of Rotary International last July, he stepped from one hard job to another. He had long been his city's director of education, yet during the war had also supervised public restaurants which fed upward of 10,000 persons at each meal, had been largely responsible for local rest centers, had commanded an air training corps, and had helped form the Army Cadets.

Editor of the Toledo (Ohio) *Blade* since 1926, and associated with that publication since 1910, ROTARIAN GROVE PATTERSON is a past president of the American Society of Newspaper Editors.

One of the last pieces from the pen of the late WILLIAM MATHER LEWIS was his debate-of-the-month article on war memorials. He had been president of Lafayette College since 1927.

JAMES EARLE FRASER, designer of the United States "buffalo" nickel, has won many awards for his sculpture.

The cover photo by A. MEZHUYEV for Sovfoto portrays SIGNALMAN VASSILY GLOBIN, called "the man with the gifted hands" for heroic action under fire.

—THE CHAIRMEN

THE Rotarian MAGAZINE

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**VISCOUNT Wavell** (left), Viceroy of India, recently became an honorary member of the Rotary Club of Calcutta. He is shown conversing with Brigadier General Clayton Bissell, Commander of the U. S. Air Forces in India, a member of the Kane, Pa., Rotary Club.



**T**HESE Rotarians, who have won honor for their outstanding service in their vocational fields, reflect credit upon their individual Rotary Clubs, and upon Rotary everywhere.



**MAJOR GENERAL Harry H. Johnson**, holder of Mexican, Italian, and American decorations, is a recently named honorary member of the Rotary Club of Laredo, Tex.



**OSCAR A. Gacitúa**, industrial-education specialist, Rotarian, and former Mayor of Concepción, Chile, has made a firsthand study of U.S.A. industrial and trade schools.



**SERVING** as Minister of Commerce in the wartime Government of Sweden, Rotarian Bertil Ohlin, of Stockholm, is still the leader of the People's Party in Parliament.



**JUST** before donning "civvies." Brigadier General Alexander Gallatin Paxton, a Rotarian of Greenville, Miss., won his third war decoration, the Legion of Merit Medal.



**THE FIRST** Australian to be appointed as Minister from the Commonwealth of Australia to France is Col. W. Roy Hodgson, an honorary member of Canberra's Rotary Club.



**BYRON NELSON**, golfdom's superman, who recently won his 19th tourney of the season, "proudly accepted" honorary membership in the Denton, Tex., Rotary Club.

# Rotary Can Light Those Targets

By T. A. Warren

President of Rotary International

*An anniversary message from the man who presides over our movement . . . which started 41 years ago this month.*

**S**INCE February, 1939, when last we celebrated a Rotary anniversary in time of peace, a whole era of history has been enacted. The world has meanwhile experienced the depths of despair, the heights of hope, the nearness of annihilating defeat, and the immeasurable relief of victory over something too utterly awful to contemplate.

Assessed by amazing events, it seems incredible that only a brief seven years ago this month Rotarians anticipated the happy prospect of an international Convention then soon to come in Cleveland, Ohio. But mixed with that hopeful anticipation were forebodings spread by trumpeting from Europe which were shortly to culminate in the gradual descent of blackness over the whole wide world.

Yet there we met, some 9,000 of us, on the shores of Lake Erie, and forgot for a thrilling week the boiling hate poured over the air, the tramp of booted millions, and all the other signs of an anguished world marching to hell. Alas! under other circumstances the spirit of that Convention could have helped the world to triumph over the evil that led us to calamity.

Now, we try again. We look forward with fresh hope to June, 1946—to another great Rotary Convention as a means of aiding good intent; of standing for all things righteous. There on that near horizon is our international reunion at Atlantic City—the Convention of infinite Hope. International problems still stand out plain for all to see who will; but now at least we have reasonable time—and probably reasonable spirit also—to solve them in justice and equity.

Measuring as we do the distance between Cleveland and Atlantic City by the yardstick of historic event, what of those 41 years between 1905 and 1946—the whole life period of Rotary? Of this it

may best be recalled that despite two wars of world-wide dimensions, the infant of 1905 has developed into the vigorous entity we know today as Rotary International.

His ever-lengthening stride has taken him across all the great divides, and he has navigated the whole of the seven seas. Following today in the steps of the Chicago pioneers of 1905 are a quarter million devoted adherents spread over almost all the earth. Philosophy and practices have developed generously in the fateful in-between years, and one needs neither prophetic vision nor high mountain to view an alluring prospect ahead. The distant scene, in fact, is circumscribed only by the vision and virility of those who lead today, and, more particularly, those who will succeed them tomorrow.

Rotary should pray above everything for leaders of imagination and courage. Effort comparable to the 41 pioneering years can carry this Rotary into world service of magnitude and unlimited efficacy. The possibilities have almost no limit.

And yet—two all-in wars have created a new world: and men and movements also must change if they hope for survival. None in this fateful age can foretell just where and how our movement will travel. But neither may any man doubt that Rotary must either keep close to the perplexing and bewildering problems of our times, or rest content with a place in the pleasant byways of life.

I am possessed of a good hope. I believe Rotary is increasingly conscious that the safety and wel-

fare of any free nation can no longer be left to easy and idle circumstance. Think back, if you will, to 1939, and recall the helplessness we felt as our frail crafts swept toward the rapids. What *would* we have given for peace! What *would* we have sacrificed to keep our sons at home! That ironic helplessness in the face of stark tragedy served maybe as a lasting warning (though not the first one, mind you) that neglected citizenship is the shortest cut to dark disaster.

It is my own view that part of Rotary's great task in the new age is that of pathfinder—to illumine dangerous targets with the light of truth in order that those who would serve may better find the way.

**I**T IS being said repeatedly by world leaders that this is the era of the common man: that he should and must carve out his destiny from his own design. This is a very proper concept. But be it remembered also that self-government is not the free gift of an international Santa Claus. It is perhaps the greatest of responsibilities flung upon this complex modern world, and he plays with dangerous weapons who enters the realm without sacrifice and preparation.

There are few movements that better can offer a preparation for knowledgeable and inspired citizenship than this Rotary whose birthday we celebrate on the 23d day of this month of February. Here is a vista of service of highest type. Let us, then, to the task, my friends, in the true spirit of birthday celebration.

Guest **E**ditorial 

**W**HAT I'm looking for just now is some finely educated person who will write a treatise on *The Theory of Rutology*. In it I want him to tell all that is known about ruts—when to stay in them, when to get out, and, if getting out, how to do so without wrecking everything.

The reason I am searching for such a study is that I think ruts—mental ones, of course—are our chief problem as we push further into this postwar world. Not that they are a new problem—far from it!

We had been running along for years in some deep worn old grooves when war hit us at an intersection and jolted us out. Then we quickly went to work and made some more—particularly in our postwar thinking. A good bit of our planning was unidirectional. It could work only one way; it made no allowances for unknown factors; it couldn't turn where it might have to; it was in a rut. Which always reminded me of the two young chemists who latched onto a great idea. Selling a banker on it—they must have been good!—they got a loan, built a laboratory in the country, and went to work.

One Winter morning a farmer stopped and asked if he could come in and get warm. After watching the two men for some time, he asked what they were making.

"We are chemists," they replied, "and we are working on the most wonderful thing in the world. We are developing a universal solvent."

"Eh?" said the farmer.

"Well," they explained, "we are making a liquid that will dissolve anything you put into it. It is going to be of tremendous value to the chemical industry. Everybody has been looking for it. It's amazing!"

"Yup," said the farmer, getting up to leave, "but what are you going to keep the dang stuff in?"

Now, planning is all right—it's necessary, in fact, to give direction to your efforts—and I hope you business and professional men who read this did some during the war years. But any researcher will tell you that you don't follow a plan far before you strike a snag. If out of 100 ideas we get one or

# Get Out of That

two that work, we are content. I've always felt sorry, by the way, for the kid who fails in grammar school. He flunks one exam and is out. A research man, on the other hand, flunks 999 times, but if he succeeds once, he's in!

Our great job, as a matter of fact, is to teach people how to fail intelligently. By now, for instance, you have unrolled those beautiful blueprints you made in 1942 or 1943. Maybe your midwar thinking already strikes you as having been pretty narrowly channelled. Maybe you will fail with these plans, but if you *do* fail, find out *why*. In research, much of our work is simply that of being scientific janitors. We just clean up some stuff some other fellow started but dropped when it acquired a bad reputation. However, if you want to see what we owe to the chap who made the start, drop in at your local museum.

The other day someone asked me what I'd talk about if I were speaking to a bunch of young fellows. I answered that one thing I would say would be: "Don't discount the past or overemphasize the future, because so many of the things of the past which we accept as fixed things are not fixed at all." And I added that I would illustrate with this story:

Some years ago someone turned over to us an automobile spring that kept breaking. Mechanically, it was the simplest piece of material you could think of—merely a bar of steel 18 inches long, 2 inches wide, and one-quarter of an inch thick. Could we find or produce a spring like that which wouldn't break?

To six or seven of our best spring makers we sent a description of that piece of steel and asked them how many flexings, or bends, we could get out of the best spring they could produce to those specifications. All of them came back with the estimate that at about 2,000 flexings their spring would be expected to break. That wasn't good enough, and we

asked, "Isn't there anything that can be done to 'up' that limitation?"

Everybody said, "No."

So we said, "Will you make us up some pieces and identify them with secret markings so we can't tell them apart? We will then give them a treatment and send them back to you. Then you test them." They agreed.

After giving the bars our surface treatment, we sent them back, and in the hands of their own makers they went through 2 million cycles—2 million up and down bends!—without breaking. That was a slight increase in percentage over the 2,000 cycles the spring makers had promised—a 100,000 percent increase, in fact, which is considerably better than the interest rate at the bank nowadays.

**W**HAT WAS that surface treatment we gave? Merely a shot blast—which is a hail of little steel balls each about one-sixteenth of an inch in diameter hurled by air pressure or centrifugal force against whatever you're treating. Somehow that punishment makes the molecules in the steel clutch each other with a new fervor, resulting in a tremendously greater overall toughness. The fact is we have not broken any of those pieces of steel even at 5 million bends!

My point is that any respectable spring-steel man in the world would have accepted the 2,000 flexings as a pretty fixed thing. We found that it was not fixed at all. We found that out *not* because we were smart, but because we *had* to and therefore tried things off the beaten path.

I like to tell the story of Duco paint. We used to finish cars with the same varnish you put on pianos. It took 17 days for cheaper cars, 35 days for more expensive ones. One day I called in all the paint experts and said we'd have to shorten the time.

"We can shorten it a couple of days," they finally admitted.

# FRUT!

*A timely piece of counsel from a man who took his own advice to become one of the foremost of living American inventors.*

"I am talking about *really* reducing the time," I said. "Why can't you paint a car in an hour?"

They said, "The paint won't dry."

"Can't you do something to speed it up?" I asked.

"Not a thing in the world."

So I went looking for paints that would dry fast and one day in a jewelry-store window on Fifth Avenue I saw some little pin trays that had a new type of lacquer on them. I bought a 70-cent tray for \$11.50 and asked the manager where he got it. He sent me to the manufacturer, who steered me to a little bit of a laboratory over in New Jersey. I asked for a quart of that lacquer.

"My goodness," the fellow in this one-man shop answered, "I never made a quart of it before. What do you want to do with it?"

"I want to finish an automobile door with it," I told him.

"You can never do that," he said.

"Why not?" I asked.

"If you put it in one of your spray guns," he answered, "it will dry before it hits the door."

"Can't you slow it down?"

"Nope, that's impossible!"

So the thing you call Duco is simply something halfway between the paint they couldn't speed up and the paint they couldn't slow down, and since then we have finished quite a few automobiles in an hour's time.

I could go on for 20 pages with examples of how "grooved in" we get. In Detroit there are a couple of automobile companies that happen to make rear-axle gears of about the same size, but one uses nickel-steel alloys and the other uses chrome molybdenum. Tests show the gears to be equally good. Yet if you crossed up those two companies and gave the nickel-steel processors the chrome molybdenum and vice versa, you



## By Charles F. Kettering

*Vice-President and Director  
General Motors Corporation;  
Honorary Rotarian. Dayton, Ohio*

### *Twenty-five Things Mr. Kettering Wants to Know*

1. How to cure many diseases—such as colds, cancer, ills of old age, etc.
2. How plants fix the sun's energy.
3. What is friction?
4. What makes glass transparent, metals opaque?
5. How do fuels burn in an engine cylinder?
6. What is magnetism?
7. What is electricity?
8. What is fatigue of metals?
9. What is the nature of light and other electromagnetic waves?
10. What is the nature of the atom, the molecule, and the electron?
11. What are proteins, carbohydrates, and fats?
12. What is the nature of vitamins?
13. What is the nature of hormones?
14. How to use farm products more effectively.
15. What is mass or matter?
16. How do catalysts work?
17. The what and why of solubility?
18. What is energy?
19. What is the photoelectric effect?
20. What can be done with chemi-luminescence?
21. What is a lubricant and how does it work?
22. What does a molecule look like?
23. What are enzymes, viruses, etc.?
24. How do our minds function?
25. What is immunity to disease?

would get no rear-axle gears out of either, because each would come to you with a perfectly conclusive report proving that nobody can make axle gears using that material.

One more story just to hammer a clinching nail into my point. It's about a material known as an extreme pressure lubricant—and how it came to be. You've been down to the fairs and industrial shows and have seen the oil exhibits and have heard all the talk about "the body of oil." Well, we built a testing machine one time, and when it was done, I told the boys in the laboratory that we were going to play a game with it.

**"T**HIS fine machine here," I said, "is now a very dangerous weapon, let's pretend. And it belongs to your worst enemy. With it he can kill you and your family. However, you are going to prescribe for me the worst possible thing with which he can lubricate it. That's part of the game."

The chemists went into a huddle and soon announced, "We've got it: ether." Now, ether is about as thin a thing as you can get. It was a clever choice.

We had previously tested the machine using regular oil and had found it would stand about 6,000 pounds per square inch. "How much will it stand with ether?" I asked. Someone had nerve enough to say 300 pounds. So we started to load the machine up very gently and, to make a long story short, we ran out of weights at 30,000 pounds. I said, "That would have been a swell thing to give your enemy, wouldn't it?"

When we showed it to the oil fellows, they said, "The only thing that makes us sore is that we didn't do it. This is our business, not yours."

"You couldn't do it," I answered. "You wouldn't allow anybody to come into your laboratories and poke at the very foundations of your business. If one of your new boys had asked, 'Why not lubricate with ether?' you would have fired him."

How do we get into these ruts, anyway? Sometimes we hit upon a process that seems to work well enough and so we go on using it without any further effort to discover the limiting factors. I don't

think the word "laziness" is quite elegant enough to describe the condition, so let's call it "indeterminate action" or something like that. In any case, research is the only way out, as far as I know. Now, there's a word that has been so glamorized it has almost lost its meaning. Here's my definition: "Research is a process of finding out what you are going to do when you can't keep on doing what you are doing now." The fellow who says, "I'll be damned if I know"—he *needs* research.

You don't have to have a laboratory to do research. You can carry a laboratory around in your pocket. Take the back of that letter you forgot to mail six months ago and write on it ten things about your business that you wish you could fix, and, of course, put the one that has been worrying you the most at the top. If you write down those ten things you don't like about your business, or about yourself, or about anybody else—then, if you take all this seriously enough, you can start to fix those things. Fixing one somewhere in the list will help you fix another, so that, in five or ten years, you'll be surprised to note how the items have changed.

But don't go fancying ills. Let the thing that's wrong cry out for your aid. We have a very definite procedure in our laboratory. We let the problem be the boss. We don't make a piston a certain way just because we want to make it a certain way. We set up an experiment and let the engine say, "I don't like the piston that you've stuck in me. Try another." That's research, for my money—because every honest researcher I know admits he's just a professional amateur. He's doing whatever he's doing for the first time. That makes him an amateur. He has sense enough to know that he's going to have a lot of trouble, so that makes him professional.

We like to say we're entering a new world. Maybe so. Maybe not. We've had peace before—325 years of it out of the last 2,000, I think. I devoutly hope it's peace from here on out this time. But aren't we going to have motorcars made of plastics, and television in color, and houses in boxes? If we want them, we'll have them because a successful manufacturer is

one who satisfies his customers, not himself. But the point I'm coming to is that we ought to walk into this new (?) world in a spirit of humility. We ought to come right out and admit that we don't know very much about anything.

A bunch of fellows sitting around my office once asked me, "What are some of the problems that are worrying you?"

"Well," I said, "one is why I can see through a pane of glass."

"That's simple," one bright youth explained. "It's because the glass is transparent."

*Webster's Dictionary* says that something transparent is something you can see through. So what my young friend had said was, "You can see through a pane of glass because you can see through a pane of glass." It sounded much better when he said "transparent."

What makes grass green? I put some young men on the job of finding out 17 years ago and told them I hoped they'd all have large families because this would probably prove to be a two- or three-generation undertaking. Sure, we know it's the chlorophyll that makes grass green—but what does chlorophyll mean? Simply "a green leaf." We don't know a bit more about it in Greek than we do in English. Still, this whole question of green grass is terribly important. If plants didn't know how to catch the sunlight and preserve it for us for food and clothing and fuel, we wouldn't be here. Seventeen years isn't very long to work on such a problem.

**M**AN has been flying for 40 years. The birds and bees and butterflies have been doing it better for hundreds of thousands of years. And the bat! A very old creature, he has this navigation business down fine. Blindfold him and toss him toward two wheels revolving in opposite directions, and he will fly through the wheels without ever hitting a spoke. Let's not conclude just yet that everything has been created by us, and that we are masters of Nature.

The opportunities in this world are as great as we have imagination to see them. But you never get the view from the bottom of a rut.

# PEEPS *at Things to Come*

## BY HILTON IRA JONES

• **Electronic Painting.** It is now possible to paint all around a metal pipe with one stroke. The use of electronic tubes, which set up a high electric potential difference between the paint-spray nozzle and the work, turns the trick. The tiny atomized droplets are given an electric charge as they leave the spray gun. This gives added impetus to the droplets and even pulls them around in curved paths, painting the back side of the pipe. No paint mist flies about to smudge near-by objects or to be breathed in by the painter.

• **Page Aladdin!** If heretofore there was doubt of practical television because of the need for intense illumination of the objects to be televised, that is now removed, thanks to the orthocon. This is a new vacuum tube that catches the initial image, and so sensitive is it that it can easily send out clear television images of objects illuminated only by candle light. It can even televise events taking place in a blacked-out room if they are "lighted" by invisible infrared rays. The orthocon is small, light, and portable. No wonder it is called the "Aladdin's Lamp of Television"!

• **Needleless Hypodermic.** The liquid is ejected under a pressure of some 400 pounds to the square inch through an orifice so minute that the vaporized fluid passes through the skin without the least pain and, of course, with no visible puncture. The system is of special merit for mass injections, as in the armed services, or when a large number of patients are to be given the same treatment.

• **Unwoven Cloth.** Unwoven fabrics are not new, for we had East Indian "Numbdah" rugs, made by treading goat hair and wool in water. But new kinds of unwoven cloths are now in produc-

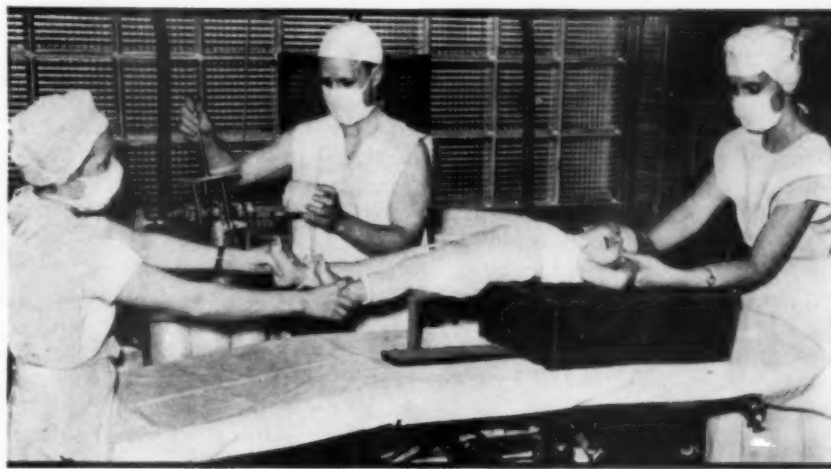


Photo: Tower Co.

THIS TYKE'S convalescence will be much less tiresome with the cast of knitted glass and plastic here being applied. The bandage is immersed in a setting solution before application, which causes the bandage to harden in a rigid but lightweight cast. It is comfortable, allows freedom of movement, and permits the patient to bathe while wearing it.

tion—made mostly from cotton, but often with other fibers, natural and synthetic, mixed with it. Adhesive-bonded fabrics (Mass-linn) have thermoplastic synthetic fibers blended into the cotton web (Webril); in another type, fibers are blended by chemical action. Much of the cloth of the future may be of this unwoven variety.

• **Fish Fence.** It consists of one or more rows of metal electrodes—rods or strips—in the water. Electrical impulses sent through them set up an electric "field" which gives the fish an effective but harmless shock and sends them scurrying away. These "fences" can be used to keep the small fry away from the larger fish that would eat them, or to prevent fish from being destroyed in the water intakes of irrigation projects, hydroelectric plants, and industrial works.

• **Atomic By-products.** An important atom-bomb by-product is the "tagged molecule." "Geiger counters," sensitive to radioactive emanations, will become standard medical equipment. Doctors will use common compounds like table salt, made temporarily radioactive, in tracing and treating differ-

ent diseases. Radioactive phosphorous compounds go after the wild white blood cells in that strange and fatal disease leukemia. "Tagged salt" is used to locate circulation stoppages in thrombosis, gangrene, and the like. Most of these temporarily radioactive materials were formerly expensive when produced by a cyclotron. Now the new "atomic piles" will cut the cost and time to a fraction.

• **Feather Cloth.** The millions of pounds of chicken and turkey feathers that annually go to waste can now be converted into cloth that looks like wool, but is softer, lighter, and warmer. It should add to new profits of the poultry industry. Thirty-eight pounds of feathers are needed to make the cloth for a man's suit. Bed blankets of this material seem likely to appear first.

• **Automatic Traffic 'Cop.'** Now comes a device for controlling traffic by varying the time of red and green lights in relation to the volume of passing cars. It can also be set so that the lights will vary according to any desired program or it can be manually controlled by an attending traffic officer.

**T**HE TIME has come, it seems to me, for all non-Russians to make an honest effort to understand Russia, to familiarize themselves with the major details of her political and economic systems, and to analyze their somewhat vague fears. The "average man" is uncomfortable when he thinks about Russia. He doesn't like a Government which is a dictatorship. Neither does he like an economic system with complete Government ownership.

But actually, Russia has not been able to achieve communism. Perhaps she does not want and will never have it. Communism has never been successful. It failed at Brook Farm, in Massachusetts, in the days of Emerson and Alcott. The famous experiment of Robert Dale Owen, the Englishman, at New Harmony, Indiana, didn't succeed because human nature voted "no." The ownership of all things in common, without formal government, without a State, without bureaus, without rulers, didn't work, even in that village. Naturally it has been impossible in the far-flung territories of the Soviet Union. Today Russia has swung far from the extreme left of old Karl Marx, but she has not departed from her belief in the principle of Government ownership.

I sat for three hours one afternoon in Moscow in the spacious apartment of Karl Radek, then editor of *Izvestia* and right-hand man of Stalin, while he explained to me, among other things, the difference between communism and socialism. He told me Russia had not so far—that was several years ago—been able even to

# Let's Understand

achieve complete socialism. In another 50 years, he thought, the people might be fit for communism. Socialism is bad, he said, because it has the evils of the State. It shares with capitalistic nations an ever-widening, ever-reaching bureaucracy. It must have all the machinery of the State.

"But communism, ah, that is another matter," said Mr. Radek. "Under communism there would, of course, be no State. Everyone would contribute a bit of time to carry on in the public interest in addition to the time given to his own affairs. Everything would be owned in common, the people would be sweet and helpful, and no State would be necessary." Mr. Radek glowed while I went cooler and cooler. I couldn't see how a stateless heaven was going to embrace 192 millions of humans spread over 9 million square miles of area.

Politically, Russia today is a dictatorship, as is inevitable in a country which permits but one political party. The Communist party, with its membership of about 5½ million in a population of 192 million, is the only one allowed to exist. The dictatorship, however, rests in the Political Bureau, or what we would call the Executive Committee, at the top of the party. At the moment it has nine members. Marshal Stalin is serving as its Secretary-Gen-

eral, or, let us say, the chairman.

Russia has an excellent constitution. Adopted in 1936, it is much like that of the United States. It provides all the freedoms to which dwellers in a democratic State are accustomed and which they insufficiently appreciate. So far, however, the Russian Constitution has not been translated into reality.

The mechanics of Russian government are also surprisingly like those of the United States. Russia has a two-house legislature called the Supreme Soviet. One chamber is popularly elected; the other is, in part, elected by the legislatures of the States (constituent republics) as the United States Senate used to be. An interesting departure from any other governmental system familiar to me is the election by the Congress of a standing, steering committee, called the Presidium. It has 41 members and carries on while the Congress, which meets twice a year, is not in session.

Chairman of the Presidium is the affable and popular old-time Bolshevik Michael Kalinin. He is unofficially known as the President of the Soviet Union. An elderly man who has the respect of Marshal Stalin, he has considerable to say, but as President of the Soviet Union his is a ceremonial position. The real power rests in the Political Bureau of the Communist party.

Counting the 16 union republics, the 19 autonomous republics, which are subdivisions of the 16, and the five provinces, the Soviet Union has 40 States, as compared with the 48 of the United States. All have legislatures.

Russia has a cabinet with some 50 members, not much larger than Britain's. It is called the People's Council of Commissars. Its chairman, or "Premier," is Joseph V. Stalin. During the war he was also Minister of Defense, just as



MOSCOW audience. Almost everybody in Soviet Russia can read and write—a fact which largely accounts for wide interest in public affairs.



*Its government, economic system, natural resources, and the prodigious price it paid for victory.*

was Mr. Churchill in England while he was Prime Minister. Mr. Stalin is also Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy. Lately he has come to be called the Generalissimo.

But all these somewhat grandiose titles amount to little in comparison with his real job, which is, as I have mentioned, Secretary-General of the Political Bureau—and also of the Communist party, of which it is the Executive Committee. Mr. Stalin could relinquish all other positions and titles and still be the boss. The relationship of the Political Bureau to the Government will become clearer, for American readers at least, if they recall the behind-the-scenes control held by the old-time Tammany organization in New York. It was boss.

The Soviet economic system can be easily described. An American might term it a whole nation on WPA.\* Most (98 percent) industrial, some (about 10 percent) agricultural, and about half the mercantile projects are run by

Government; the rest are coöperatives—i.e., most of the agricultural and all of the rural mercantile. Only one or 2 percent of the farms and one-man businesses are individually owned. Salaries for management are high; wages for working people are low. Unions are prevalent, but, naturally, the Government controls them. Strikes are easily settled.

The nearest thing to private ownership is the control of the land. While the Government owns the land, as it does the industries and the stores, the Russian citizen can get a long-term lease on a piece of property, build a house, and feel pretty independent. The farmer on a collectively owned farm is accorded the privilege of having a house, a cow, a few pigs, a garden and tools. If he can raise privately, in addition to the production of the coöperative farms,

\* Works Projects Administration, in operation in the United States 1935-43, providing "made-work" for the unemployed.

## By Grove Patterson

*Editor, Toledo (Ohio) Blade; Rotarian*

more than he needs for his own use, he is permitted to sell his overage and keep the money. A substantial portion of the production of the collective farms, however, goes to the Government by way of taxes.

Russians are not overburdened with money taxes. To understand this, let us say the Government of the United States owned General Motors, General Electric, Ford, Standard Oil, and so on, to say nothing of huge farms, and kept all the profit. If that were true, it wouldn't be necessary for Uncle Sam to levy very heavy taxes on the individual.

In Russia there is a small income tax and the citizen helps to pile up the reserves which furnish his social security. Every Russian looks forward to an old-age pension, which is provided by the Government, as well as compensa-

tion in sickness. By reason of the extent of Five-Year Plans and the demands of rehabilitation for the next 25 or even 50 years, there is no unemployment.

In the 29 years since the Revolution of 1917, illiteracy, which was extremely high in the days of the czars, has been practically eliminated. The number of libraries has climbed in the past ten years from 40,000 to 245,000. The church has more freedom, at Stalin's decree, and today there are 20,000 religious bodies of one kind and another, with some 8,000 churches, mosques, and synagogues.

There are 9,000 newspapers in

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## Next Month—

*Walter Duranty, famous authority, will report on 'Change in Russia.'*

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the Soviet Union, in comparison with 8,000 in the United States, and 781 colleges and universities.

Unlike conditions prevailing in the first years after the Revolution, marriage now is the universal custom, and divorces are harder to obtain than in most Western countries. In fact, no about-face in the 29 years since 1917 has been so drastic, not to say sensational, as the new Government attitude toward marriage and divorce.

Despite economic, social, and cultural progress, Russian living standards continue low, judged by Western standards. Meanwhile in the United States has been accumulated the evidence that its economic system provides the highest standard of living for the greatest number so far achieved in the history of nations. And that, incidentally, is a basic reason why I do not think Americans need worry about their biggest near neighbor—only 36 miles across the Bering Straits from Alaska. Someday, and perhaps soon, Americans may be driving in their own cars, with the aid of a bridge or a simple ferry service, from the old home town on to Moscow.

Our world is a small world, and growing smaller. Although the majority of people elsewhere do not care for Russia's political or

economic system, we must learn to live with the Russians, as Leland Stowe has phrased it in these columns.\* Paul P. Harris, Founder of Rotary, guest-editorial writer for THE ROTARIAN last month, put the case simply. *The time has come to accept the fact that Russia is apparently pleased with her way of doing things and that it is entirely her business to have the kind of systems she likes.*

Personally, I am unworried over the alleged infiltration of her political and economic doctrines elsewhere by paid agents. As far as the United States or any democratic country is concerned, I think the late Wendell L. Willkie was right when he said the only thing American citizens need fear is the possible vulnerability of their own democratic institutions. They can be lost by neglect, by staying away from polls, but no one from outside is going to take them away if John Q. Citizen really loves his rights and freedoms and wishes to keep them.

Russia's foreign policy is, and properly so, under close scrutiny as she takes her place along with the other United Nations. But it is difficult to find grounds for supposing it to be based on a desire for more territory or natural resources. Three countries as large as the United States could be put down in the Soviet Union. Russia has 9 million square miles with every kind of climate, from sub-tropical to ultrafrigid!

I have walked with weariness under the warm sun through the tea plantations of the Crimea. I have eaten the fruits of the Black Sea country at the table of a restaurant in Yalta, the "Atlantic City of Russia," scene of the principal Big Three Conference. I have come up through the incredible grain-producing regions of the Ukraine and White Russia, and onto the equally incredible mineral-producing regions of the North. I say "incredible" because the great 10,000- or 100,000-acre farms give one the impression of fantastic productivity. Russia, to

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\* *Living with the Russians*, THE ROTARIAN, May, 1943.

† For further data on Russia's agricultural and mineral wealth, see *Siberia—Russia's 'Middle West'*, by Sir Bernard Pares, THE ROTARIAN, February, 1944.

‡ *Now That We've Burst the Atom*, THE ROTARIAN, October, 1945.

sum up, is the most nearly self-contained, self-supporting nation on the planet.†

But World War II strained the nation. The Soviet Union lost more in blood and treasure in the war than all her allies together. Maurice Hindus told me recently that literally hundreds of her towns and cities were destroyed, and, apart from the casualties of battle, 15 million men, women, and children lost their lives by pestilence, starvation, and murder during and after the German invasion.

We also should remember that for 25 years after the Revolution, Russia was considered a pariah among the nations, with almost every man's hand turned against her. Small wonder that Russia's leaders even today seem to be suspicious, slow, even difficult to deal with.

For a generation her children have been brought up to believe that the capitalistic nations of the world will not let a socialist State live. Yet when the door opened at San Francisco, the Russians stepped gingerly and hesitatingly across the threshold. Russia made great concessions there to achieve international accord—because, without doubt, more than any other nation she needs peace for the staggering task of rehabilitation and for resumption of the progress toward better living standards that was interrupted by World War II.

**N**OW the establishment of the United Nations Organization and the release of atomic energy, which Dr. Arthur H. Compton has said can be no more than a brief secret,‡ it has become doubly vital that Russia and all the United Nations should live together, work together, play together, in peaceful, friendly, and mutually profitable relations.

Sometime ago I visited for two hours with Field Marshal Jan Christiaan Smuts in London. "Peace among the nations," he told me, "must rest upon the trinity. I do not mean the theological Trinity," he said, "although there is something in common. For out of the theological Trinity comes the unity, and out of the trinity—America, Britain, Russia—must come the unity."

# Well Done, Silvester!

*A tribute to the quiet man who in 1905 helped Paul P. Harris organize the first Rotary Club.*

**By Philip Lovejoy**

*General Secretary, Rotary International*

**T**HOUSANDS upon thousands of individuals, both Rotarians and non-Rotarians, have lost one of their dearest friends in the passing of Silvester Schiele on December 17, 1945.

Hundreds of crippled children owe their rehabilitation to the pioneering educational work of Silvester. Hundreds upon hundreds of young men, sore pressed for adjustment in the depression days, give thanks for the privilege of having been befriended by Silvester. There are thousands of folks in this world of challenges who are striving to emulate the sterling qualities always exhibited by Silvester.

Truly he was one of the great men of the 20th Century, for greatness must come as a result of personal contacts, of helpfulness, of square dealing, of kindly sympathetic understanding.

It was my extreme pleasure to become a personal friend of Silvester years ago. To me he was the kind of a person I would like to be. I saw the wonderfully fine work he did in the depression days of the early '30s when his office was a clearinghouse for charity before community provisions were made. I knew him in the great trials of his own personal illness, especially in connection with the difficulties he had with his eyes. And yet all through his own trials he was always cheery, and a beacon light to guide men of all walks of life to the higher and better things in this world.

Silvester was an idealist, but at the same time a man of practical affairs. He was first of all a success in his home life, for in 1909



**SILVESTER SCHIELE**—"truly one of the great men of the 20th Century."

*Portrait by William Aubrey Gray*

he was married to Jessie L. MacDonald, of Michigan, who was his constant partner in good works in the great city of Chicago. The two were a great team of personal service.

Silvester was a success in busi-

ness. He was a Christian businessman, having been president of the Schiele Coal Company from 1902 to 1939, when he retired. His employees held him in high regard.

Silvester Schiele was a success

in the things of life that really count. Mundane accomplishments are essential in this world of competitive enterprise, but the competitor can have great respect, and this was true of all those in Silvester's field of activity. There are things of the spirit, however, in this world that seem too frequently to be overlooked, and here rested the real greatness of Silvester, for everywhere men had a good word for Silvester, perhaps because he had a good word and a great heart for them.

Silvester was what many like to think of as a typical American. He was born of German parentage in a log cabin in Clay City, Indiana, in 1870. He slept in the attic while the snow crept in the chinks between the logs. He broke ice out of the pitcher to get water for the morning wash. He had all the difficulties of a young pioneer. There was the family fireplace of those early years which was an important training ground. Then there was school at Terre Haute, a period of service in Cuba in the Spanish-American War, and then

advice as to the collection of the money. Thus began the friendship of Paul Harris and Silvester that was to result in the founding of the Rotary Club in Chicago as the forerunner of the more than 5,600 Clubs throughout the world today and, indeed, of the thousands of other service clubs of the 20th Century.

In the early days of the century Paul and Silvester shared a room in the New Southern Hotel at 13th and Michigan in Chicago. On Sundays, in top hats and Prince Albert coats, they would stroll down the boulevard to church and in the afternoon they would walk in the park.

This Damon and Pythias friendship was to weather all storms of disagreement and constantly ripen. In his latter years Silvester was a constant companion of Paul as was his wife, Jessie, to Paul's wife, Jean—an inseparable foursome. Paul said that Silvester's life became increasingly useful in advancing years.

As the co-founder of Rotary, Silvester became the first President

that has now become universal.

Silvester's contribution to Rotary was not, however, limited to the development of Vocational Service plans, then called business methods.

He was a very community-minded man, who became intensely interested in boys work. Having struggled himself to achieve a modicum of success, he knew the problems which confront young men and hence became a natural counsellor for them. And hundreds upon hundreds of them came to his place of business or his home for advice. It was always given to them freely, but in humility, for Silvester was forever conscious of the great ideal for which he strove.

Because Silvester himself was an idealist, it was perfectly natural that the altruistic service program of Rotary would appeal deeply to him. Any movement which is to become great must have that altruistic idealism in the hearts and minds of its founders. The idealism of Paul and Silvester was the very practical cornerstone on which the great structure of Rotary International was ultimately to be built.

Paul Harris has lost his great friend. Rotary has lost a great Rotarian, the first President of the first Rotary Club, and its international Treasurer, for Silvester was so honored last July. It was my privilege to telephone the request of the Board to Silvester at Onkema, Michigan, where he was staying with Paul for the Summer, and Silvester's characteristic reply was that if he could be of service, he would gladly accept. Silvester has left this life in active service to the organization for which he did so much.

His was an indelible impression. As the minister said at the funeral service, Silvester didn't have a Sunday profession and a Monday practice. He was a man of honor and righteousness, which is no mean achievement in these hectic days. His whole life was quiet, humble, unobtrusive, and persuasive goodness. A great Rotarian has gone to his eternal reward, but his good deeds, his noble thoughts, will live forever in the hearts and minds of those of us who were privileged to know Silvester Schiele.



PAUL HARRIS and Silvester Schiele. Together they founded the world's first Rotary Club, in Chicago, just 41 years ago. This photograph was taken shortly before the latter's death.

activity in Chicago in the retail coal business.

About 1896 he had loaned some money to a friend from whom he had been unable to collect it. Passing by his office frequently was a young lawyer and one day Silvester asked this young lawyer for

of the first Rotary Club. After some five months of existence, Silvester suggested to Paul that the members give talks about their businesses and Paul asked Silvester to make the first talk. Thus was presented the first Vocational Service talk in Rotary, a practice

# The Rotarian Reports

## 1. LABOR—ILO Meets in Paris

By O. D. A. Oberg

When war isolated neutral Switzerland, understanding Canadian hospitality brought ILO—the International Labor Office—from Geneva to the halls of McGill University in Montreal. Mr. Oberg, who here reports on ILO's first postwar Conference, represented Australia as an "employers' delegate." A lumberman, he heads the Australian Council of Employers' Federations and was technical advisor to his country's delegation at the San Francisco Conference. Rotarians know him as a Past President of the Rotary Club of Sydney.—EDITORS.

IT WAS appropriate that the first postwar Conference of the International Labor Office should convene in Paris. Here ILO was born in 1919, and here is the beating heart of the valiant country whose Resistance Movement contributed so effectively to the victory of the United Nations.

This ILO salute to France was commemorated in the opening ceremony, October 15, in the 700-year-old amphitheater of *la Sorbonne*, the University of Paris, where European culture and learning were

cradled. The more than 500 delegates and advisors from 39 countries applauded enthusiastically as M. Alexandre Parodi, then French Minister of Labor and a leader in the Resistance, was appointed president.

That spirit of international accord characterized the entire Conference. But before reporting its accomplishments, a brief description of ILO and its purposes is in order.



O. D. A. Oberg

**What It Is.** ILO is an outgrowth of the Peace Conference of 1919, as is the League of Nations, but is a self-financed, self-governing body. Though both it and the League are seated at Geneva and have had certain links, some of the 50-odd nation-members of ILO, like the United States, have never been members of the League or have withdrawn from it. ILO

According to Alice, it was the Red Queen, whom she encountered on a breathless visit through the Looking-Glass, who commented: "It takes all the running YOU can do, to keep in the same place."

Those words have point for anyone trying to keep up with world affairs. But behind the confusing daily headline barrage is a planned sequence of international conferences, and these are important. They include:

Hot Springs—Food and agriculture.

Atlantic City—Relief and rehabilitation.

Bretton Woods—Money and banking.

Chicago—Civil aviation.

San Francisco—World organization.

Quebec—Food and agriculture.

Stories on each have been carried in these columns. We now present three more reports on conferences which like compass points reveal the shape and trends of things international yet to come.—EDITORS.

is based on two principles stated in its Constitution:

1. Universal peace can be established only if it is based on social justice.

2. The failure of any nation to adopt humane conditions of labor is an obstacle in the way of other nations which desire to improve conditions in their own countries.

ILO machinery is simple. It consists of three parts: the International Labor Office; the Governing Body; and the Conference.

**The Office.** This is a many-windowed building on the shores of Lake Geneva, some distance from the seat of the League of Nations. Here in normal times 400 or more persons are employed—experts in such fields as industrial hygiene and social insurance and languages. They speak, read, or write some 50 languages.

The ILO is the permanent secretariat of the whole organization—a world center for information, research, and advice. It includes a publishing house. The Government or the employers' or workers' organizations in any country seeking a solution for any problem can learn here what other countries have done to deal with the same problem.

**Governing Body.** This consists of 16 Government, 8 employers', and 8 workers' representatives. Six of the Governments represented must be non-European States. It exercises general supervision over the work of the Office and fixes the agenda for sessions of the Conference.

**The Conference.** This is an annual world forum for labor and social questions. Each national delegation comprises four delegates, two from the Government and one each from organized employers and workers. Each of these three sections—Governments, employers, workers—speaks and acts inde-

pendently, so their points of view always find free expression.

Besides providing a meeting place and platform for the exchange of views and information between delegates having a responsible concern for labor and social questions, the Conference acts as a kind of advisory parliament which formulates international minimum standards to which national legislation and administration should conform. These are drawn up after fact-finding inquiry by the Office and discussion in the Conference, and, as a two-thirds' majority of the Conference is required for their solution, they embody the general agreement of informed world opinion on the subjects handled.

In the 20 years 1919-1939 the Conference had 25 sessions. During the war, two were held—in New York in 1941 and in Philadelphia in 1944. The "Declaration of Philadelphia" reaffirmed the principle that "Poverty anywhere constitutes a danger to prosperity everywhere." Consideration is to be given to the inclusion of the full Declaration in the ILO Constitution.

**Conventions & Recommendations.** Conference decisions are formulated in a special kind of international treaty called a "Convention" or in a "Recommendation" (which is somewhat less formal than a Convention).

These do not become automatically binding, but Governments which are ILO members are obliged to submit them to their legislatures. If a country adopts a Convention, it must apply it, and the Government of that country must submit annual reports on measures which have been taken to give it effect. To date 67 Conventions and 73 Recommendations have been adopted.

Now, back to—

**The Paris Conference.** The first few days of this Conference were devoted to addresses from delegates on the motion to adopt the *Director's Report* covering ILO activities and international economic and social trends. The *Report* is a document of intense interest to all who are concerned with economic and social problems facing the world today.

Addresses of representatives from formerly overrun countries were an illuminating narrative of the horrors of enemy occupation and the magnificent effort and spirit of the peoples of those countries to attain freedom. While the soul of mankind can rise to such heights, let us hope the world will achieve a basis of effective reconstruction which will make possible a durable peace!

**Relations with UNO.** Acting Director Phelan's *Report* referred to the new United Nations Organization and asked that the Conference delete references to the League of Nations in ILO's Constitution to enable it "to deal satisfactorily" with the problems arising from substituting UNO for the League.

The Conference took action to achieve this purpose and to continue negotiations with the United Nations Organization in order that the ILO may work within its framework.\* The tripartite nature

of the ILO (Government, employer, and worker representation), which has been its strength and vitality during the past 25 years, will be retained. A Working Party will submit the amended Constitution to the next session of the Conference.

**Rehabilitation.** Resolutions expressed the hope that the United Nations will unite in their efforts to promote in every way the economic and social recovery of all countries sorely tried by enemy occupation and the devastation of war. ILO expressed determination to associate its endeavors with the concerted will of the oppressed nations to rebuild their social life according to principles of international solidarity and of respect for fundamental spiritual and human values.

The Conference also expressed satisfaction that several member-nations with relatively abundant food supplies had continued food rationing themselves in order to supply devastated countries. It renewed its 1944 appeal that, when requested, member-nations would supply technical and material aid for the prompt restoration of medical care and general health services in needy countries.

**Employment.** Another important agenda item dealt with maintaining high levels of employment during industrial rehabilitation and reconversion. This was considered in relation to the Charter of the United Nations. The Resolution adopted embodied principles for the consideration of Governments in achieving fullest possible employment.

**Dependent People.** Recommendations to Governments on *Minimum Standards of Social Policy in Dependent Territories* were adopted by the Conference, and the Governing Body was invited to place the question of provisions suitable for a Convention on the agenda for discussion at the next session.

**Children and Health.** Protection of children and young workers was considered and a complete list of points under *Medical Examination for Fitness for Employment* and under *Night Work* was prepared for the consultation of member-Governments with a view to the ultimate framing of international regulations.

The Conference adopted a resolution of principles presenting a coördinated scheme to prepare children for their future rôle as workers and for the protection of young workers. It holds that in order to develop to the fullest extent the capacities of workers and citizens, Governments, whilst encouraging the fullest discharge of individual and family obligations, should accept responsibility for insuring the health, welfare, and education of all children and young persons and the protection of all youthful workers of either sex, regardless of race, creed, color, or family circumstance.

**In Conclusion.** The three weeks spent at this Conference were busy weeks and, I believe, fruitful weeks. The war interrupted ILO's work, but not so much as most people think. Experts have been quietly busy in the temporary Office in Montreal, and delegates quickly began to build on past achievements. To this Rotarian, the Paris Conference was a living example of "Service above Self," wherein all the many nations contributed to the common pool of knowledge for the betterment of mankind. It augurs encouragingly for the future.

\* ILO, like UNESCO and ITO, is to be related to the parent United Nations Organization through the Economic and Social Council. For a description of the latter, which is one of the UNO's six "principal organs," see *San Francisco Just Started III*, by James T. Shotwell, in *THE ROTARIAN* for November, 1945.

# The Rotarian Reports

## 2. WORLD TRADE—

### The ICC Starts Work Again

By Philip D. Reed

ICC stands for the "International Chamber of Commerce." It is not an intergovernmental organization. It is composed of national units of men in private business. But at its first postwar meeting, in London, it took steps to relate itself as a cooperating "specialized agency" with the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations Organization, through the proposed International Trade Organization. In a later issue, Dean Acheson, U. S. Under Secretary of State, will report on efforts to set it up not later than the Summer of 1946.

Youthful Mr. Reed is chairman of the United States Associates of the International Chamber of Commerce and chairman of the General Electric Company.—EDITORS.

**N**OT SO dramatic as war-levelled cities, but fully as severe and depressing, is the wreckage of world trade.

No other war of history has been so consuming of the energies or of both natural and created resources. Virtually all production of large-scale proportion has been devoted to purposes of destruction. Trade routes have fallen into disuse. Means of transport have been ruptured. Currencies are uncertain and dependent upon controls. A world once intent on producing and exchanging serviceable commodities, which put that purpose aside under the emergency of war, now finds the war ended with unexpected suddenness, and the purposes of destruction to which society was compelled to direct itself no longer valid.

Even yet in many countries people are saving tin cans and waste paper, using saccharin instead of sugar, and going slow on many things ranging from automobile rubber to chocolate bars and chewing gum. But those are only the more obvious of the shortages resulting from curtailed foreign trade. If you were to list everything you would like to buy, you would be calling on the five continents and perhaps a good many of the islands of the seven seas to fill your immediate personal needs. And if you think in terms of your peacetime occupation, you will realize that you, or the customers upon whom you or your business depends, are vitally concerned with this question of world commerce.

A stable domestic economy depends upon the restoration as promptly as possible of a large-scale flow of exports and imports. Without it, there will not be the required jobs. Today no part of the modern world is economically self-sufficient. That remains true despite the extraordinary progress made during



THE AUTHOR. He spoke for the American section of the ICC as a consultant at the UNCIO Conference last Spring.

the war period with synthetics and substitutes, because to satisfy immediate requirements is to create new needs and wants.

Revival of world trade is not, at this stage, a matter of stimulating new needs and demands, but of meeting the pressing needs for many of prime requisites of life and business. One does not have to think of world trade in terms of demands or buying power abroad, or of the exporters and importers of seaport cities, or of shipping lines, pierage concessions, or other distant facilities. Let us think, rather, of the shelves of the corner drugstore, which must draw from every quarter of the globe to meet everyday merchandising requirements.

It is to satisfy shortages that result from curtailed wartime imports as well as from domestic production for war purposes, and it is to begin to establish the markets imperatively needed to keep productive capacity employed that the task of rebuilding world trade assumes urgency and importance. That is why businessmen of the world have reactivated the International Chamber of Commerce.

**The ICC.** Business groups from five of the great nations founded the International Chamber of Commerce in 1920. Just prior to the outbreak of World War II; it represented 850 business associations in 46 countries, and they, in turn, embraced more than a million corporations, firms, and individuals.

There was a permanent organization, with committees and staff, and each participating nation maintained its own affiliated group that sent delegates to biennial congresses. The United States, for example, was represented by the so-called American Section, which has now been broadened and reorganized to become the United States Associates.

**What ICC Did.** The International Chamber's ear-

ly work was to speed recovery from the First World War, to bring about the reconstruction of trade and industry, to have war debts and reparations settled, and to cause currencies to be stabilized. Pressure for a stable exchange and for the reduction of barriers against the free flow of world trade was maintained throughout the 1930s. The organization tried to improve regulations over transportation, communications, and postal service, and founded a Court of Commercial Arbitration, which has been maintained in Stockholm since 1939.

ICC also provided a medium for the exchange of technical data and information on business practices and corporate policies between the business groups of the participating countries. The object of this was to foster better understanding and a mutual appreciation of the aims and rights of other nations.

ICC also marshalled constructive efforts toward harmony and respect, as against suspicion, bitterness, and the economic strife that at times in the past have been the forerunners of armed conflict. It did not prevent war, but its work cannot be ascribed a failure on that account; nor should the recurrence of war in 1939 be regarded as notification that future efforts to approach the problems of world trade in a spirit of coöperation and friendship will be fruitless.

**The Rye Conference.** Despite the suddenness of the collapse of Japanese resistance, the procedure for revitalizing the International Chamber was already well advanced when peace came. Its Council met in Rye, New York, in November, 1944, and elected, as president, Winthrop W. Aldrich, chairman of the Chase National Bank of the City of New York.

The United States Associates secured participation not only from individuals, business corporations, and financial firms, but from such groups as the American Bankers Association, the Committee for Economic Development, the National Association of Manufacturers, the National Foreign Trade Council, and the United States Chamber of Commerce. This is of the first significance, for top officials of these groups are members of the Associates' Advisory Committee on Policy. It is to be expected that from frank discussion by such a group, policies expressive of the best judgment of American business will be evolved and then enunciated in the International Chamber.

**ICC at London.** Just as the Japanese war was ending, the ICC Council met again, this time in London, with representatives present from business groups and organizations of 20 countries.

Among urgent postwar problems attacked were modification and speedy elimination of restrictions upon exchange, the system of import quotas, and licensing and export prohibitions. Other topics also of transcendent importance were enumerated and assigned for committee study.

**ICC and UNO.** The International Chamber is not striking out on an independent course to stimulate world trade. Rather, it seeks close consultation and coördination with existing groups and especially with the proposed International Trade Organization (ITO) to be set up by the United Nations.

The Charter of San Francisco, it will be recalled, provided for an Economic and Social Council which, in turn, is to have relations with various "specialized agencies," both governmental and nongovernmental. It is in the latter category that ICC falls, and it is significant that at London the ICC Council urged the calling of a conference as soon as possible to create ITO, the official world trade body planned to be a subsidiary unit to the Economic and Social Council.

**Big Problems Ahead.** Thus we have made a beginning. If the world is to be lifted out of the slough of war's aftermath and set on a course that will mean improved standards of living, great problems must be solved.

At the top of the list, the United States Associates believes, are these:

**Trade:** "We must free, as soon as possible, the normal channels of trade and decide the timing and degree with which war-caused trade restrictions can be lifted. Decisions must be made on trade quotas, tariffs,\* discriminatory trade preference systems, and bilateral balancing of trade."

**Finance:** "Here we face the necessity for action on the settlement of war claims, the stabilization of currency,\* liquidation of the blocked Sterling account, arrangements for credit, and the restoration of private banking facilities."

**Politics:** "To strengthen and protect our system of free enterprise,\* we must work out practical methods of trade between Government-controlled economies and those under private operation. Answers must be found to the knotty problems of cartels,\* Government subsidies, and the distribution of shipping\* and other war surpluses.\*"

**Technical:** "Such as: international conventions on patents,\* trademarks, and copyrights; customs formalities; international double taxation; and national and international regulations with regard to insurance, communications,\* aviation,\* shipping, and other forms of transportation."

Here are problems! They concern us all—industry, exporters and importers, wholesalers and retailers, public utilities, banks, insurance companies, the professions, and labor. A nation's economic health is to a large degree controlled by the economic virility of other nations with whom its citizens do business. Business isolation, like political isolation, is now out-moded.

\*For recent articles in THE ROTARIAN on these topics see:

**TARIFFS**—*That Tariff Question* (a debate), Eugene P. Thomas and Arthur Besse, December, 1945.

**CURRENCY STABILIZATION**—*Uncle Sam's Postwar Role?* (a symposium), Gordon L. Wood (Australian economist) and Ernest H. Hahne and Walter J. Matherly (American economists), May, 1945.

**FREE ENTERPRISE**—*Production for Use or for Profit?* (a debate), Norman Thomas and George E. Sokolsky, October, 1945; *Postwar Private Enterprise* (a debate), Norman Thomas and Alfred P. Haake, November, 1943.

**CARTELS**—*International Cartels?* (a debate), W. H. Coates (English industrialist) and Charles S. Dewey (American economist), October, 1943.

**SHIPPING**—*The Problem of Postwar Shipping*, Almon E. Roth, March, 1945.

**WAR SURPLUSES**—*Who'll Get the 'Surpluses'?*, A. G. Mezerik, October, 1944.

**PATENTS**—*Patent Pool Monopolies?* (a debate), Wendell Berge and J. King Harness, August, 1945.

**COMMUNICATIONS**—*Let's Have the News!*, Kent Cooper, December, 1945.

**AVIATION**—*Aviation: A Global Problem Child* (Chicago Civil Aviation Conference), Luis Machado, February, 1945; *A 60-Hour World!*, Deena Clark, February, 1945.

# The Rotarian Reports

## 3. EDUCATION—UNESCO Is Born

By H. Raymond King

A new international body was born in London, November 16, 1945. Its name is long—the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization—but by common consent it has been alphabetically foreshortened to UNESCO.

It stems from several preparatory efforts, including "an unofficial conference" in London staged early in 1944 by the International Service Committee of District 13 of Rotary International. Several Ministers of Education, wartime exiles living in England, and representatives of various internationally minded organizations took part. The elaborate report they prepared was described by Sydney W. Pascall, Past President of Rotary International, in *The Substance of a Vision* in THE ROTARIAN of May, 1944.

Mindful of the interest of Rotarians in UNESCO, President T. A. Warren, himself an educator from Wolverhampton, England, appointed H. Raymond King as Rotary's "observer" for the organization Conference in London. Rotarian King is also a prominent English schoolman and is a member of the Rotary Club of Wandsworth.—EDITORS.

**N**OW, less than three months after the first use of atomic force, the present Conference is probably the most important that the United Nations can or will call."

Thus spoke Mr. Archibald MacLeish, leader of the U.S.A. delegation to the Conference that established the United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. What impelled Mr. MacLeish to attach supreme importance to this Conference was the atomic bomb. Hear the tense phrases in which he voiced what was haunting the consciousness of everyone present:



MacLeish

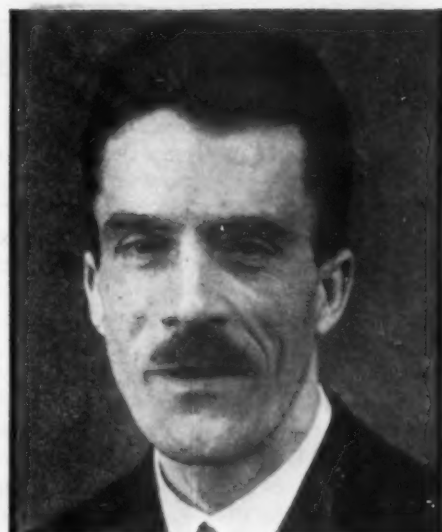
The two alternatives of modern man are alternatives indeed—are inescapable alternatives—are alternatives of which one or the other must be chosen and chosen now. The alternatives are not new. They have long existed though some refused to see them. They are the alternatives our own advance in science, our own advance in knowledge—one dare not

say our advance in civilization—have presented to us. They are these: we must choose to live together, or we must choose, quite literally, not to live.\*

His words galvanized the Conference: the delegates swept aside the stilted phraseology of outmoded diplomacy—"The High Contracting Parties"—and prefaced the final Instrument: "The Governments on behalf of their peoples. . . ." This comes close to the San Francisco formula: "We, the peoples of the United Nations. . . ." We, the peoples! . . . So it was that in London, within a bowshot of Big Ben, men from 44 nations kindled a beacon.

Let a distinguished Rotarian, Dr. R. C. Wallace,

THE  
AUTHOR



C.M.G., Canadian university principal, introduce the scene of the deliberations: the Institute of Civil Engineers, Great George Street, Westminster:

May I venture to hope that the atmosphere of this building, so generously placed at our disposal, a building in which men of practical vision are wont to congregate, a building in which men translate those visions into practical foundations in building a nation's life, may assist us in the transforming of high ideals into practical realities. For we believe that in the things of the mind and of the spirit, men can come together the world over to build an enduring edifice of coöperative partnership for the higher ends of mankind.

There lurked powder magazines ready to catch flying sparks. We had all read of them in the previous Saturday's *Times*. The breakdown of the Foreign Ministers' Conference was fresh in mind. Russia's absence from our Conference left a disconcerting gap. But as delegate after delegate stood up and declared his faith and the aspirations of his country, the barometer of hope and cordiality rose.

Dr. Alf Sommerfelt, of Norway, with his quiet self-possession, scholar's stoop, and bespectacled professorial humility, presided at initial proceedings. Upon a motion from that Grand Old Man of French politics, M. Leon Blum, whose reception was tremendous, the British Minister of Education, Miss Ellen Wilkinson, was elected Conference president.

A lively figure is Miss Ellen Wilkinson—red-haired, impulsive, cordial, and confident. The delegates liked her, though she made mincemeat of their names. At most times informal, she rose like a figure of Britannia, to the height of the occasional solemn and memorable moments.† Her co-president, M. Blum, was in restrained mood, except in his eloquent plea from the floor—later granted—that Paris should be the seat of UNESCO.

Seated at Miss Wilkinson's left was Secretary-General Sir Alfred Zimmer. A squat and smiling Buddha, he was ever ready to expatiate upon rationing arrangements, cocktail parties, or the subtleties of high policy, with equal smiling omniscience. To his

\* The importance of educating youth in democratic ways was urged by Mr. MacLeish in his guest editorial *The Fight for Youth*, in THE ROTARIAN for September, 1943.

† For a statement on Britain's new school program, see *Better Schools for Britain's Children*, by Lady Simon, THE ROTARIAN, May, 1945.

vast preliminary labors much of the success of the Conference is due.

Mr. Clement Attlee, Prime Minister of Great Britain, welcomed the delegates. One phrase of his admirable speech stuck in their minds and was echoed by subsequent speakers: "Wars begin in the minds of men." It is now enshrined in the preamble of the Constitution of UNESCO: "Since wars begin in the minds of men, it is in the minds of men that the defenses of peace must be constructed."

After the formal addresses of heads of delegations, five working Commissions were constituted to draft the Constitution for UNESCO.\* Each demands attention in this brief report.

**Commission I.** It drafted a preamble and the first two articles—"purposes and functions."

Rotarian Dr. Wallace, of Canada, presided. In his soft slow drawl, he tentatively, almost diffidently, outlined the ground to be covered, but it was obvious that he carried the delegates with him. He is a man of great reserves of personality and strength, upon which he needs to call only at rare intervals. One such instance was when he persuaded the Commission to accept the addition of "Scientific" to the draft description "Educational and Cultural," as proposed by the United Kingdom and the United States. He urged international interchange of scientific knowledge. And nuclear fission or no, there was no fission on the Commission. They agreed.

There were stars in this first constellation: Mr. MacLeish, master of the silver phrase, a practical idealist whose contribution, as chairman of the drafting committee, was outstanding. Much was added by the French through M. René Cassin, eminent jurist and statesman, whose clarity and conciliatory spirit made many rough places smooth.

The result was that a somewhat formal and neutral text received a warm infusion of French humanity, a more popular democratic appeal, and a context in the war sufferings of the common people. Thence it derived its statement of aims: contacts and exchanges of ideas and persons on the widest basis. Thence, too, came emphasis on all the media of mass communication "informing the peoples of the world about each other with truth and justice and understanding." Henceforward the ideal of equal educational opportunity for all is to be the concern of all the United Nations.

**Commission II.** This was concerned, under the guidance of Dr. Sommerfelt, with the general structure of the Organization: first, a General Conference is to be held once a year with delegates from member-States; second, an Executive Board of 18 elected by the Conference is to meet twice a year, at least; third, the Director-General and Secretariat.

On this Commission was M. Henri Bonnet, from France, fluent, dapper, resourceful, and convincing. Here, too, sat sage Dr. Hu Shih, of China. He it was from whom we heard the following explanation of Sino-American friendship: "It has been said that this friendship cannot be broken because it has been built upon a solid foundation of 50,000 Chinese men and women in all walks of life who have freely and

voluntarily spent their most formative years in American universities."

**Commission III.** This worked under the piercing eye of Dr. Charles de Visscher, of Belgium, who posed his question in precise legalistic manner, balancing the *pros* and *cons* on his sharp and agile fingertips. He was the right man in the right place, for here were to be discussed the constitutional position and powers of the Executive Board and the appointment and functions of the Secretariat.

The discussion is important, yet would make duller reading than my pen can enliven. But worthy of note here are the recommendations for the democratic working of UNESCO: the equality of all States in matters of culture, irrespective of size, wealth, and power. National Commissions or other cooperating bodies in each country are to be constituted according to its conditions and traditions.

**Commission IV.** This fell under the surprisingly efficacious, though somewhat oblique, control of the Czechoslovakian Dr. Jan Opocensky, who handled the deliberations through the Assistant Secretary-General as mouthpiece. Its concern was with the relations of UNESCO to the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations Organization (as provided for in the Charter of San Francisco, Articles 57 and 63), to other nongovernmental bodies, and to nongovernmental international bodies.

Perhaps this is where Rotary International may come into some relationship with UNESCO. At least I hope that Rotarians the world around will feel themselves already implicated in the purposes I have described, and that many will express their interest through National Commissions and other cooperating bodies in their respective countries.

**Commission V.** One powder magazine was safely disposed of when this Commission decided that immediate needs of educational rehabilitation in devastated countries should be the other main concern of the self-explanatory Preparatory Commission of UNESCO. This body held its first meeting on the day the UNESCO agreement was signed.

It was Lieutenant Colonel L. Marquart, a tall, spare, and athletic South African, who steered this Commission between the Scylla and Charybdis on which it had been thought the ship might split: the urgent clamor for immediate practical steps and the contrasting needs of a long-sighted plan; terrible needs of the hour and building for the centuries.

In this Commission were opened the grim case books of China, Poland, Greece, and Yugoslavia. Here we heard living witnesses tell not only of the destruction of lives and material, but of the perversion of minds and evils that corrupt the soul. A leading spirit in this assembly was M. Buisseret, Belgian Minister of Public Instruction. A stocky frame of immense vitality, he urged the case of devastated countries with persuasiveness.

So a Technical Commission will survey the needs, which will be brought to the notice of "Governments, organizations, and persons wishing to assist by contributing money, supplies, or services."

Again, is there a channel here for Rotary service? With that question and another quotation from Mr. MacLeish I bring this report to a close:

*"This is the beginning of our work."*

\* This follows, in the main, the organization chart on page 13 of THE ROTARIAN for October, 1945, which was based on a statement drafted by the Conference of Allied Ministers of Education, referred to in the introductory note.

## Rotarians

# SING! SING! SING!



HARRY RUGGLES, the Chicago printer who set the first Rotary Club to singing 41 years ago about now.

**W**HAT WAS the first song ever sung in a Rotary Club? The man most likely to know says it was probably either *Hail, Hail, the Gang's All Here!* or *There'll Be a Big Time in the Old Town Tonight!* That man is Harry L. Ruggles, who introduced singing in Rotary shortly after the first Club was born 41 years ago this month.

It was with those two songs that Ruggles, a fun-loving young Chicago printer, set the fellows to singing in their early meetings in hotel rooms. Having come from a family that loved its evening song fests, he saw in singing a way to provide entertainment. The new Club had no funds to buy any.

After warming up, the Club would launch into some of the old favorites, such as *Love's Old Sweet Song*, *Let Me Call You Sweetheart*, and *My Old Kentucky Home*. Then it would try a few harmony numbers — *I've Been Workin' on the Railroad*, *Old Black Joe*, *Carry Me Back*, and so on. And before the evening was over, someone would call for *Pull Your Shades Down*, *Mary Ann*—, a harmless ditty sure to disap-

Article No. 4 in the series  
on songs popular in Rotary.

## By Sigmund Spaeth

'Tune Detective' and Historian of Music

point anyone looking for ribaldry. Old-time Chicago Rotarians still sing it—with gestures remembered 40 years—at their reunions.

Who wrote the first of the strictly Rotary songs—songs with Rotary words—is less clear. An early one was a *Rotary Marching Song* with words by Rotarian Henry F. King to the tune of *Onward, Christian Soldiers*. Suffice it to say that from the scores of hundreds which have been written in the last four decades, some 20 have been sifted out and placed in your songbook, *Songs for the Rotary Club*. Whatever you want of a Rotary song—whether "pep," dignity, or inspiration—you will find it in that varied, well-edited collection.

Back of each of these songs is a story well worth unearthing, no doubt. Let's take just one and see what comes out. Number 6 in

your official collection is *Rotary, My Rotary*. Here's a case where a song lover, Herbert H. Stalker, set admirable words to one of the oldest and most used melodies in history—the tune known to you as *Maryland, My Maryland* or as the old German Christmas carol *O Tannenbaum*.

Way back in the 12th Century a certain deacon at Oxford named Walter de Mapes composed a song called *Mihi est Propositum*. It is possible that from that melody came the old student classic *Lauriger Horatius* and that from *Lauriger Horatius* came *O Tannenbaum*, which, by 1824, had established its permanent popularity.

It was a young Marylander named James Ryder Randall who gave the old German-Latin-English tune its Maryland words, having written his flaming poem in a moment of patriotic passion just before the War between the States. It was first officially published in 1862 and later became Maryland's State song. Randall's words are not particularly well accented, and in this respect the Rotary version is definitely superior.

Having run through all the Rotary songs in your book, I hold that any Club that is passing up the first 20 pages is cheating itself of a real musical treat.



IT'S al-ways fair wea-ther when good fel-lows get together on some "barber shop." This happens to be a Houston, Tex., Rotary quintette seen warming up before a lunch-

eon. Left to right are Herbert Rohloff at piano, Wm. Elliott, Sterling McCall, Geo. West, Frank Manning, and popular convention song leader Walter R. Jenkins.

# WHAT KIND OF WAR MEMORIAL?

Out of World War II are coming new legions of heroes. How can we at home best commemorate their high courage and immense sacrifice? With traditional monuments of stone and metal which accent beauty . . . or with so-called 'living memorials' such as playgrounds and community centers which stress utility? It is a many-sided and timely question now receiving wide public attention. On these and following pages two men well qualified to discuss it do so as our debate-of-the-month. — Editors.



A SEGMENT of the frieze on the Parthenon in Athens. Commemorating heroes of ancient Greece, it was the work of the best artists obtainable—a point moderns may mark well.

## Let Our New Monuments Inspire—and Endure

**SAYS JAMES EARLE FRASER**

*Distinguished American Sculptor*

**T**HE PURPOSE of a memorial," Archibald MacLeish has reminded us, "is to make the minds of men remember." The fundamental question arising, then, as we contemplate memorials to heroes of our day is: will they cause the minds of men of generations yet unborn to remember?

The answer is hardly to be found in "living memorials," so-called, because living, they shall someday die. Rather, let us turn to monuments of beauty fashioned in enduring materials. For monuments are the oldest and the most impressive works of men. They have recorded the great achievements and the cultures of all nations from the Pyramids of Egypt to the monument honoring George Washington in the city bearing his name. Though we should be receptive to new modes, let us draw guidance from the experience of the past.

Consider first the fitness of the memorial to that which it commemorates. The men who have returned from the war may not

desire monuments for themselves, but will wish to see their dead comrades honored. Yet we who have remained at home will wish to honor all our sons and daughters, both the quick and the dead, who have worn their uniforms with honor. Can we do so, however, in but one memorial? I hold that, generally speaking, we cannot—that there should be a difference in our manner of commemorating our dead and our veterans which reflects the very difference between life and death itself.

Insensitive to this distinction, many memorial committees are considering stadiums, libraries, recreation halls, swimming pools, bowling alleys, and other utilitarian buildings as war memorials. I do not dispute the need and value of these structures. I only ask: can any such buildings properly honor the boy who died fighting?

What is it, after all, that we want of a memorial to our war dead? We want it to remind us of great sacrifices made for us. We want it to inspire us to be worthy of those sacrifices. We





Photo: Galloway

IN THE MASSIVE Arc de Triomphe de l'Étoile in Paris, exponents of the traditional type of monument see qualities of awe and reverence they cherish for even small memorials.

want to gain from it some of the reverence and awe and elevation one feels in the presence of, say, the massive and magnificent Arc de Triomphe in Paris. Lewis Mumford has said it this way: "The aim of any monument to the dead . . . is to utilize every power of art to evoke in people their best selves, and to lift them up daily to the level of those who have so completely yielded their 'last full measure of devotion.'" Can a handball court or a cinder track, no matter how many memorial plaques you may post around it, induce that deep response of sacred remembrance?

Think of some of our truly great monuments. First, the Arc de Triomphe, which I have just mentioned. Has there been a single utilitarian memorial comparable to that inspiring soldiers' monument? It is used to emphasize the highest honors France can bestow. Through its arch the homecoming victorious armies march, and only the greatest men in France have been escorted through its portals. Victor Hugo lay in state beneath its shadow while sorrowing France bowed its head. A memorial of this character truly honors the heroic dead and it is also a wonderful monument to the living.

For that reason it is held in high reverence by all of France. Its placing is important, its great size imposing, and its site majestic.

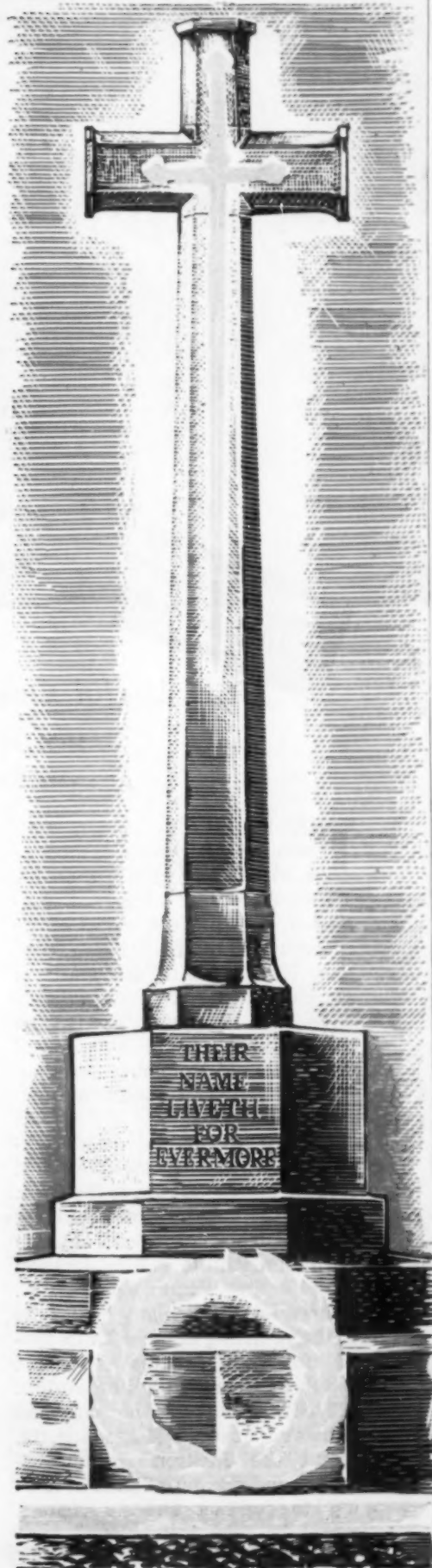
Consider next the Statue of Liberty. As in the past so in the future, its colossal scale and wonderful placement in New York Harbor will continue to impress millions of people. Can you think of any utilitarian monument to equal its message? There is none.

It is spiritual quality, again, that makes the Lincoln Memorial in Washington the beloved national shrine it has become. As one enters the superb edifice, gazes upon the great brooding statue, and reads the inscriptions of the Gettysburg Address and the Second Inaugural incised in marble on huge walls, a feeling akin to that of a solemn prayer pervades him. Annually some 2 million people share the experience.

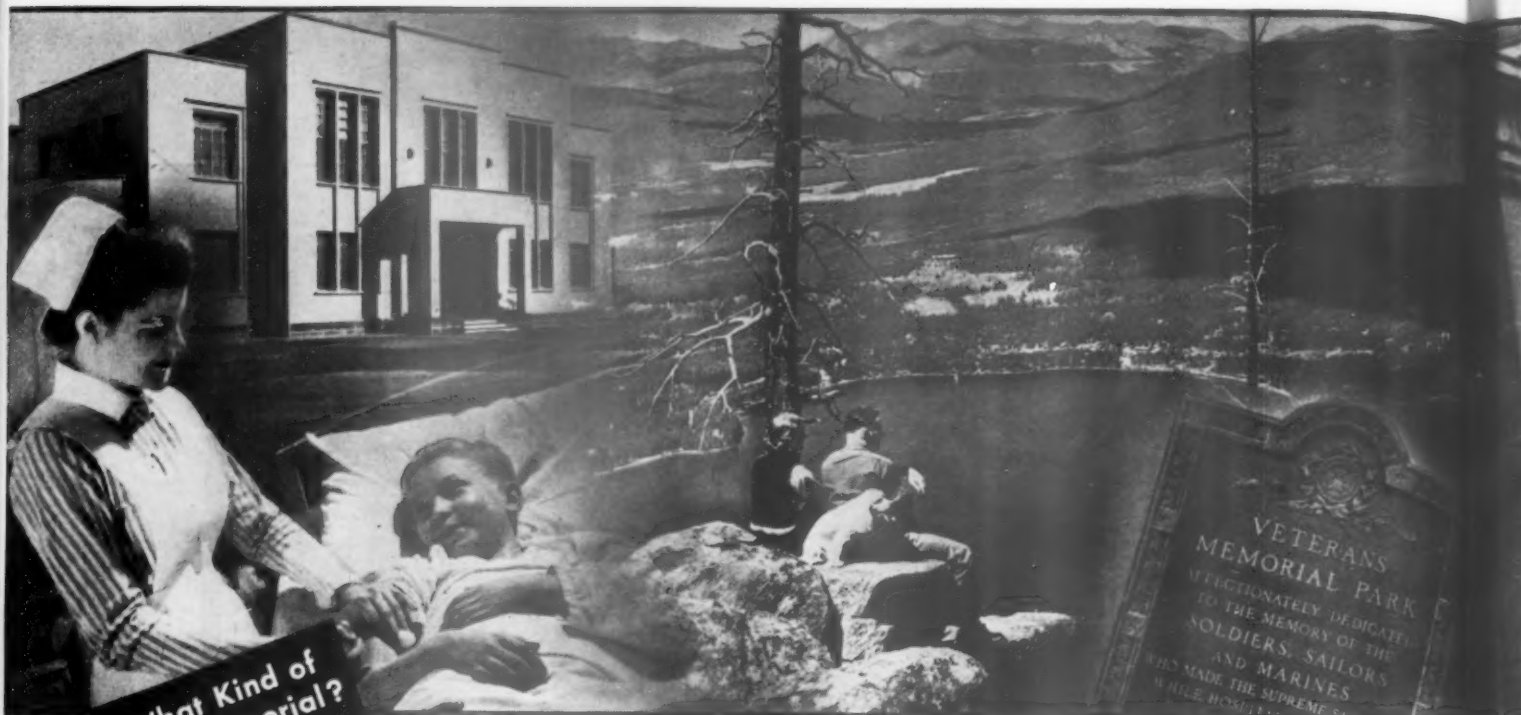
Then the Washington Monument. So vast in scale and so overpowering in visual impact is this sheer shaft that it impresses unforgettably upon the beholder the strength and character of the first President of the United States.

It is [Continued on page 51]

AN ARTIST'S sketch of the "Cross of Sacrifice" in Nairobi, Kenya, an example of an appropriate war memorial,



B. A. Benson



## What Kind of War Memorial? (Continued)

### Useful Ones Best Honor the Hero

**HOLDS WM. MATHER LEWIS\***

*President, Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.*

**T**HE EARTH is strewn with monuments which symbolize man's vanity rather than his achievement. Ill conceived, outmoded, and thus the object of derision rather than admiration, they lend force to the words of Marcus Cato: "I would rather have men ask why I have no statue than why I have one." What this old Roman feared may indeed have been inadequate memorialization.

Rare is the public park without its awkward metal effigy of a soldier; almost as rare is the town square undisfigured by a rearing equestrian statue. Typical of these in its ineptitude is the Jackson atrocity in Washington, D. C. "There had been many criticisms of the prancing horse with its lifted forefeet," writes Margaret Leech in *Reveille in Washington*. "Charles Sumner, the cultured Senator from Massachusetts, found the Jackson statue grotesque and was humiliated at having to conduct British visitors

past it." Such a memorial is not worthy of Jackson's greatness.

Today we have new heroes to honor. What kind of memorial will be worthy of the men who laid down their lives in Libyan sands, in the hedgerows of Normandy, on the islands of the South Pacific?

There are three types of monuments:

1. *Those which have no value artistically or functionally.* Of these I have already cited an example. There are countless more. They outnumber all others.

2. *Those which have beauty without utility.* These have great aesthetic influence and are not to be ignored, but other even more important influences will be needed in the postwar world.

3. *Those which deserve the name "living memorials."* Contributing actively to the welfare of mankind, these will best represent the spirit and the ideals of those who have fought for us. It is of living memorials I write.

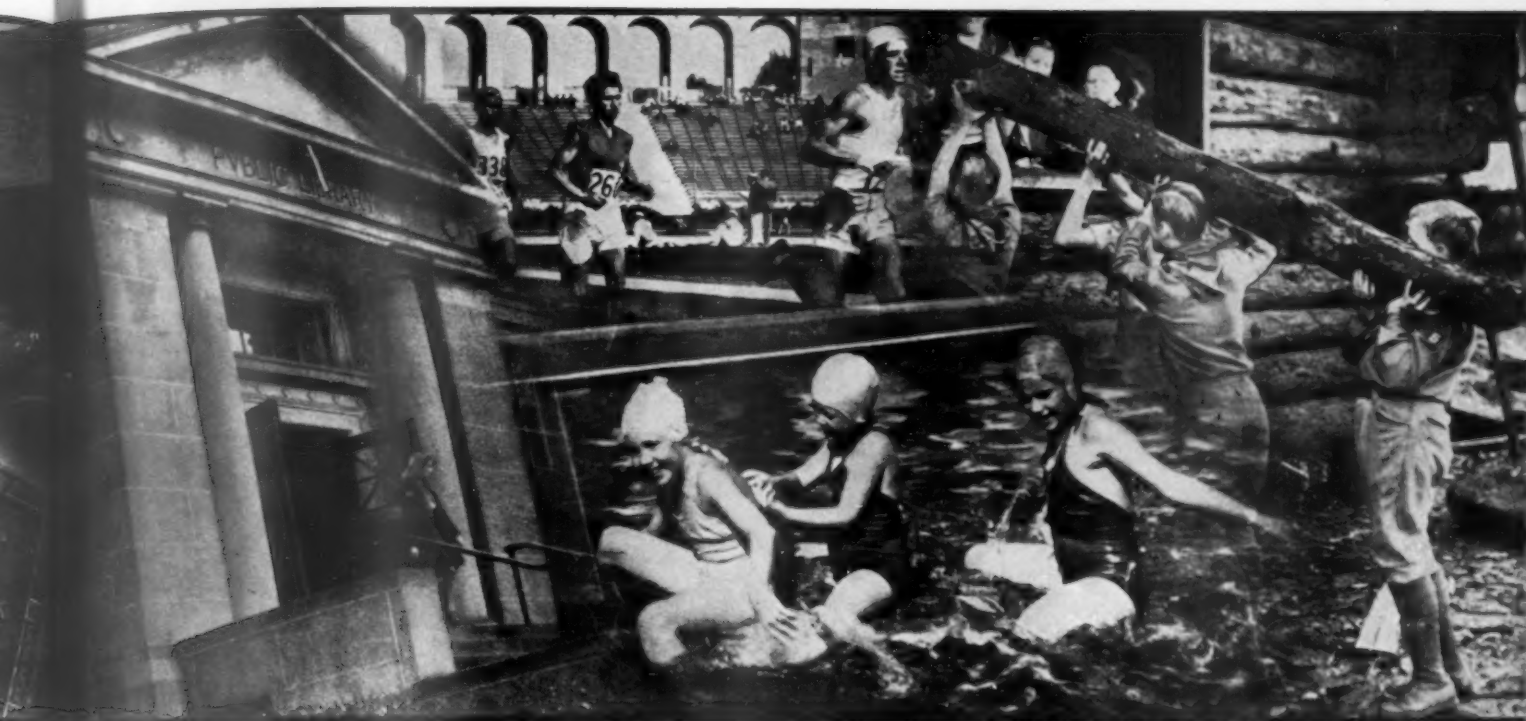
For the young man who went out of a community where oppor-

tunity for wholesome recreation was restricted, what more fitting memorial could there be than a fine playground or beautiful community hall where youth of later generations could have their chance to grow up and become useful citizens?

"There could be none finer," answers city after city. Coral Gables, Florida, has already raised more than \$50,000 for a war memorial youth center. Chattanooga, Tennessee, plans a \$500,000 park on the Tennessee River. Lake Forest, Illinois, citizens have organized to create a playground honoring a good friend of local young people who was killed in a bomber crash in Iceland. In Michigan, Kalamazoo and its college aim to build a \$300,000 sports stadium, football field, field house, and baseball diamond.

The world suffered a tremendous loss in the death of Wendell L. Willkie. Would his statue in some park be an adequate memorial? Let Charles Evans Hughes, Jr., president of the Willkie Memorial, speak on that point. "It was certain," says Mr. Hughes, "that the passing of Wendell Willkie should engender a widespread desire for some sort of memorial to keep alive the influence of his spirit. A statue or a monument

\* Dr. Lewis died shortly after he prepared this article for THE ROTARIAN.



Photos: OWI by Henle, Roach, Wide World, Gendreau, Acme

they suggest the establishment of parks, stadiums, civic centers, libraries, hospitals, et cetera, as the most appropriate of all war monuments.

might have served the purpose of honoring his memory. But it was the idea of those who conceived the plan for a memorial building that something more alive and dynamic would better fit the character and life of the man." That building is to serve as headquarters for organizations fostering international collaboration, elimination of racial and religious prejudices, advancement of the Negro race, housing improvement, and better labor relations. Thus Wendell Willkie will continue to live in a dynamic enterprise. His will be a truly living memorial.

For the man who suffered on the battlefield, what better memorial than a hospital or an endowed hospital bed or a medical-research project, or a medical center? How better commemorate the sacrifice of the youth who shelved his books and his ambitions than with educational scholarships? The University of California plans "liberty scholarships" to be awarded in the name of students who died in the war. The General American Transportation Corporation will offer children of employees who gave their lives four-year scholarships at the University of Chicago, the recipients to be selected by competitive examinations.

What more appropriate memorial than a crippled-children clinic, or a church center such as the people of Coventry in England have planned, or a music foundation? The list of living memorials is endless if we but give our minds and hearts to the task of immortalizing our heroes.

I am not ignorant of what detractors from this kind of memorial describe as shortcomings. We may all wisely heed the counsel of the *Christian Science Monitor*. Appraising living memorials as "a vast improvement over the motley array of shafts and statuary ranging from works of art to just works of the local iron foundry which have sprung up after earlier wars," it warns city fathers "to plan carefully even in this more imaginative direction. An unused building seems more futile than a statue which isn't supposed to do anything any way." A point to keep in mind, certainly. But is there any reason why, say, a community hall built with an eye to tomorrow and constantly open for athletic contests, symphony concerts, dancing, and other recreational and cultural activities would not find fully as much use years hence as today?

Nor do I overlook the importance of making memorial struc-

tures conform to the best architectural standards. My plea is for utility, not *against* beauty.

The director of an art museum charges that in urging utilitarian and humanitarian memorials I include "many which are wholly intangible." How playgrounds and community halls can be considered "wholly intangible" is difficult to understand. Upon the gateway of the playground and in the lobby of the community hall would be a bronze tablet with the names of those in whose honor they were constructed.

New York City's famous park commissioner, Robert Moses, has given living memorials more than passing thought. In an article in the *Brooklyn Eagle* he writes that "President Lewis' plea takes high ground and has much to commend it," but he concludes somewhat ruefully, I think, that "there is no use preaching to a Legion post, a veterans organization, a neighborhood civic or fraternal organization, much less to the family and intimate friends of men who fought . . . that their memorial should take the form of an endowment in a university, a foundation for medical research, an art center, or an annual prize in public speaking. A new park or playground is [Continued on page 50]



**XIMENO TEJADA**, son of a prominent Bolivian, gets aviation fine points. He is typical of the young Latin-Americans in the United States on trade scholarships, which put into practice the "learn by doing" theory.

Photo: U. of S.C.

**A** BRILLIANT young Brazilian, Fabio Nunes Leal, is now back in his homeland, his hands calloused by labor in Oklahoma oil fields, his head full of Yankee tricks of the high-octane gasoline-making trade learned at the Bayway refinery of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey. Leal was the first of approximately 850 Latin-Americans who have been learning American know-how in industry, business, agriculture, and mining through a new kind of scholarship which gives them practical experience in factories, in offices, on farms, and in mines.

Why should Uncle Sam give his trade secrets away—even pay men from other lands to learn them? That's a fair question, but to learn the answer you must think back to 1941.

The war was on. Industry from Portland to Portland was so pre-

occupied with production of tanks and planes and other war matériel that export trade suffered. Industrial branches and agencies were either closed entirely or were operating with skeleton staffs. There was that to think of in its relation to postwar trade, but more to the immediate point were the great potentials of badly needed raw and processed supplies in other lands which could be tapped if men were trained to do it.

So a great program of trade scholarships was launched. The suggestion came from U. S. industry, but the Office of the Coordinator of Inter-American affairs, headed by Nelson Rockefeller, took it up as a practical project in promoting the good-neighbor idea. The scholarships were to make it possible for bright young Latin-Americans to learn-by-doing the latest industrial tech-

niques developed in the United States. Private industry shared the cost, and in June of 1943 it endorsed the setting up of a non-profit institution called ITA—the International Training Administration, Inc., with offices at 1419 H Street N. W., in Washington, D. C.

Genial and energetic Elliott S. Hanson, formerly a U. S. Steel Corporation executive, heads ITA. Under his leadership, it has expanded from an inter-American wartime effort to a world-wide training school for future industrial leaders of many countries. More than 1,100 have come from China. The latest figures show 1,357 nationals in trainee status, and more on the way. ITA has approximately 5 million dollars gross of training business on its books.

Selection committees in the countries abroad are composed of

## Yankee 'Know-How'

In U. S. factories and offices selected young men from other lands are learning new methods the hard way—to take home.

By Edwin J. Becker

three members. The chairman of each is a resident U. S. businessman and the other two members are nationals of the country, one of the two, at least, possessing a technical background. Successful applicants must have a basic familiarity with English and definite inclination to master a field of industrial training. In Ecuador, more than 400 young men applied on the first day scholarships were open to application. Although many were unable to meet the language requirements, 80 who were otherwise qualified began the study of English.

Here is how ITA works: Suppose there is need in Chile or Argentina or Brazil or Russia for trained men in communications methods. José, let's say, is an alert young man who meets the specified education and experience requirements. He wants to learn operations of a telephone company.

The country of José's origin contacts ITA, which arranges with the telephone company for the young man's training. ITA obtains his visas; secures ship, plane, or train tickets; sees him through customs; then clears him with the United States Departments of State, Treasury, and Justice and Selective Service, Social Security, and other agencies.

Upon his arrival in Washington, for a few weeks of orientation, José is provided with a room and learns such simple but essential things as how to get around on streetcars and busses, how to get a meal in a cafeteria, and how to use United States currency. If necessary, he brushes up on his English.

José then goes to the industrial plant where his training will begin. ITA arranges for his room, usually in a private home, and the

telephone company pays him a living allowance which averages \$150 a month. His period of on-the-job training may last from one to two years.

That José was hypothetical, though typical. Now for a real one—José de J. Rodriguez, of Bogotá, Colombia. He trained in motor maintenance with the Colombian Motor Service Company in St. Louis and with the White Motor Company in Cleveland.

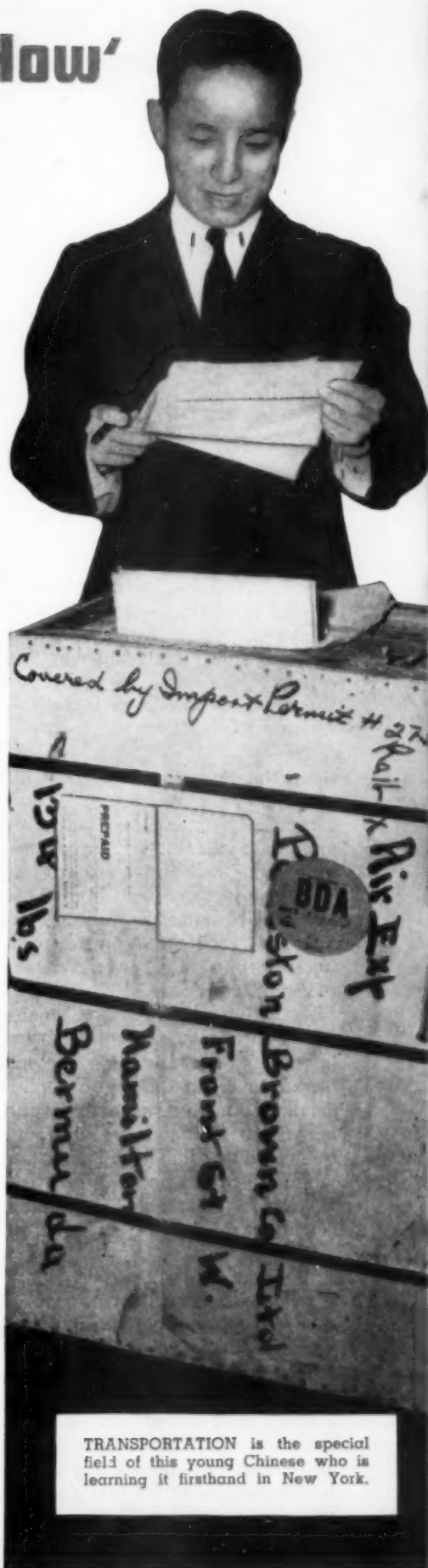
"When I arrive home in Colombia," Señor Rodriguez said in an interview just before his departure, "I shall visit the Government industrial schools and offer to instructors and students the knowledge I have obtained on engines and motors in the United States.

"I believe that the various techniques I learned will be of interest and value to my fellow countrymen. During my training I worked on all sorts of engines, including locomotives, trucks, busses, and automobiles. The training I obtained would have been impossible to secure elsewhere."

Brazil sent 19 young men to learn the latest methods in agriculture and dairying. More than 300 physicians, nurses, sanitary engineers, and other public health specialists have sought special training. Some studied at leading educational institutions; others were assigned to advanced research in hospitals and research centers.

Scattered over the United States, many of ITA's bright young men have been aided by Rotarians—Emil Hanke, the late Franklin Johnston, and George H. White, of New York, and W. W. Schroeder and Paul F. Hoots, of New Orleans, to name a few.

Visiting trainees have often addressed Rotary groups. The Rotary Club [Continued on page 59]



TRANSPORTATION is the special field of this young Chinese who is learning it firsthand in New York.

Photo: ITA



## Not in the Headlines

Seven more service-in-action stories to add to the bright side of the book of humanity. A \$5 war savings stamp goes to authors of all items used here. Send yours.—Editors.

### Who's Treating His Boys?

I work in a drugstore near a large theater where hundreds of servicemen go for entertainment. After the show, these soldiers and sailors swarm to our soda fountain. Several times each day a certain Rotarian who has offices in our building comes into our store, walks along the counter, picks up every serviceman's check, and pays the whole bill himself. I've seen him settle for as many as ten checks at a time—most of them for milk shakes. He kept up this practice throughout the war and continues it now. Says he has some sons in the Army himself.—ARTHUR NUNN, *Amarillo, Texas*.

### Good Neighbor Policy

We were moving into a new community where we knew no one. The van bringing our household goods had arrived hours late and with but one man aboard. I had had to help him unload. At last, at about 7 o'clock in the evening, all our things were under roof, and I proposed that the four of us, all ready to drop from fatigue, go to a restaurant for a belated supper. Just as my wife began to clean up the two children, in came a new neighbor and his wife with four trays of supper for us. They had watched to see when we would be ready for it.—V. I. WHITTEMORE, *Big Rapids, Michigan*.

### A Life and a Liner

It was the last coal run east for the *Mauretania* before she converted to oil. We were at dinner when suddenly the engines stopped. Going on deck, we saw a small boat being lowered down the side. In it were four sailors and a man with a black bag. About half a mile away we saw a sailing vessel toward which the ship's boat was heading. We learned later that a sailor aboard the sail-

ing vessel had had an appendectomy before leaving New York, that gangrene had set in, and that the vessel had sent out an SOS. The man with the black bag was, of course, the *Mauretania's* doctor, on his way to render any services he could. I hope they told the seaman, before he died, how his mates had stopped the fastest liner in the world in an effort to save him.—E. V. YEUELL, *Malden, Massachusetts*.

### A Favor Returned

We were lost — somewhere in Massachusetts. Two naval officers, seeing our difficulty, stopped their car and offered their assistance. "Follow us," they said, turning their car around, "and we'll show you the right turn." Follow them we did, for eight or ten miles — so far, indeed, that we became uneasy. Stopping at last, they pointed down the road we should take. "We saw your New Hampshire license plate," they said forestalling the words of appreciation we were trying to voice, "and it recalled to us the time we were lost in your White Mountains and some New Hampshireman helped us to find our way. We were glad to return the favor today."—EVA W. HECK, *Berlin, New Hampshire*.

### Samaritans in a Sport Coupe

Some 15 years ago, as a vacation from my law books, I offered to drive a new truck loaded with new parts across a long stretch of Texas. All went well until about 1 o'clock in the morning when, drowsing, I felt the truck lumbering off the road shoulder and saw a big black telephone pole looming directly ahead. Jerking the wheel too hard, I turned the truck over, spilling the cargo all over a cotton patch. When I "came to," two young men were pulling me out of the cab window. Stopping en route only to order

a garage to haul in the truck and parts, they sped me in their sleek sport coupe to a hospital, where my many cuts were sewn up and bandaged. Neither that night nor the next day when they stopped to ask of my condition would the two young Samaritans divulge their names. I do not know them to this day, but the memory of their unselfishness has ever since quickened my own impulses to do a good turn.—G. D. MINICK, *Mineola, Texas*.

### Arkansas Travellers' Aid

On a recent auto trip into Arkansas with three other Lindsay Rotarians, I broke a spring hanger bolt. "Frankly," said the proprietor of a fine modern garage in the town of Mena, to which we had crawled, "we won't be able to help you at any time in the foreseeable future. My lone mechanic is at this moment busy on three cars at once." Then out of a clear sky he added, "Why not fix it yourselves right here?" Providing the needed bolt, he offered us full use of his shop and equipment. With occasional advice from the busy mechanic, we did the job in less than an hour and rolled out of Mena with the feeling that we had met the one citizen Mena would most want us to meet.—C. L. DODD, *Lindsay, Oklahoma*.

### 'Waterloo' at Waterloo

Waiting for a train in Waterloo, Iowa, I was pacing the station platform. Suddenly I discovered that the case containing my glasses was missing. Hurrying back to the hotel I had just left, I searched the lobby chair I had occupied, asked the desk clerk, but found no glasses. What a way to start a two-week vacation 400 miles from home! While signing my clergy certificate at the ticket window and explaining that I could barely see to do it, someone came up beside me and asked, "Did you lose your glasses?" Through a blur I saw the hotel janitor—and in his hands my precious lenses. He had found them before I had made my search and had come at his first opportunity. For me, a very dark morning had suddenly become bright because of a man's genuine kindness.—W. P. FINK, *Madison, Illinois*.

Speaking of

## BOOKS FOR MEN HOME FROM WAR

By John T. Frederick

Author and Reviewer of Books

**H**E WAS a worried-looking young man in a mussed sailor's suit that seemed too large for him, and he wanted to start a chicken farm! I listened while the county agricultural agent talked to him quietly and sensibly—pointing out problems and dangers, evaluating the land he had in mind as a location, promising help and advice if he went ahead.

That young man—typical of thousands back from the wars—is on my mind as I try this month to list books which can help us to help him—and them.\*

For example, here's *Post-War Jobs: A Guide to Current Problems and Future Opportunities*, edited by David Loth and others. One of the publications sponsored by the American Council on Public Affairs, this is a thoughtful and readable examination of the factors which affect the whole post-war economy of the United States, with many practical suggestions on such questions as "How many veterans will need jobs?" "How can a veteran get a farm?" and "How can a veteran get a loan?"

Even more concrete and definite are the suggestions in *500 Postwar Jobs for Men*, a book prepared by an agency called Vocational Guidance Research. With the assistance of businessmen and large corporations, governmental agencies and educational institutions, the editors have prepared a list of 500 specific fields of employment and enterprise, ranging from beltman to biologist, from college teacher to concrete-mixing truck driver, and for each have presented details of present outlook, job description, requirements, advantages and disadvantages, prob-

\* See also suggestions in J. Raymond Tiffany's *You and the Veteran*, THE ROTARIAN, December, 1945.



able earnings, and where to apply. This book seems certain to have immediate usefulness to thousands of job seekers and their advisors.

A more specialized field, and one of great interest and importance, is dealt with in the same way in *Jobs for the Physically Handicapped*, by Louise Neuschutz. The problem this book faces and seeks to solve is not limited to veterans by any means, of course. The book points out opportunities and offers hope and incentive to thousands of others of the physically handicapped. As in *500 Postwar Jobs for Men*, the fields discussed are arranged un-

der general headings: "Handicrafts of Your Own Choosing," "Cooking May Be an Art," "Raising Things on Wings and Legs." The tone of the discussion throughout is constructive and encouraging, yet practical. Especially good features of this book are the forthright, sensible discussions of the main types of handicaps with which it begins, and the lists of books and pamphlets for further reading and of sources of needed supplies which accompany each section.

Yet another thoroughly practical book with a slightly different slant is *How to Start Your Own Business*. [Continued on page 56]

# A Visitor in Sweden

*Prices are high . . . but the people confidently prepare their economy to meet postwar strains.*

**By Fred B. Barton**

*American War Correspondent*

STOCKHOLM, SWEDEN

**A** SWEDISH industrial exhibition has been attracting thousands at a krona apiece (24 cents) to Stockholm's largest motorcar salon and also the large arena known as the King's tennis hall.

Nothing is for sale: literature and demonstrations are free.

Here you see new food products, such as canned applesauce from Swedish apples, compressed soups loaded with vitamins, a delicious extract to make an indifferent steak taste like a *filet mignon*. Here is a firm eager to rid your property of rats or vermin; another firm features a dipping process to make fence posts last forever. Here is an electrified fence, the cattleman's friend because it avoids ugly tears in hides which lower the selling price of the leather.

Here are new building materials to feed a home-hungry world. A building block that is stone-hard yet will float in water. Insulation of many kinds, including a new multilayered cellophane that is translucent and brings warmth to windows: you can tack it up yourself.

Here are machine tools. And adding machines. And typewriters with their familiar QWERTYUIOP, but with Sweden's extra letters crowding the punctuation into odd corners of the keyboard. Here is something new to Sweden: washing machines. Here are radios, beautiful and compact. Here are gadgets.

This display means something more than just Sweden facing the postwar future. It means this country's declaration of economic independence. Items that formerly came from the Far East: Sweden now stamps them out of plastics. Technical items that once came from Germany: Sweden (with the help of British and American licenses and patents) now makes its own.

**V**ISITING Sweden after England, Denmark, and Norway is like discovering a Victor Herbert light opera after a season of gloomy drama. Here are no bombed buildings, no unpainted buildings, no unhappy wartime substitutes such as Norway's mixing smelly fish oil in its inside paint. Ersatz coffee, like the poor, you have always with you, but there is available Swedish beer, alcohol-weak but delicious, and clean Swedish milk.

Food was rationed, of course, during the war. But I found stores bulging with merchandise: beautiful stores selling only watches, flown in by Swissair or Swedish Air Lines direct from Switz-

erland. Here are stores still stocked with cameras and that even scarcer commodity: film. Of course, there are some restrictions on your purchases. You may not take goods out of Sweden except with a specific export license. You are not permitted to bring foreign currencies with you. No storekeeper will accept your Danish kroner, and a bank wants no more than 50 of them (\$8.33) and then only after recording the incident in your passport.

Ready-made clothing is some 30 percent *cellull* (cell-wool); but, after all, it doesn't always rain; with care you'll get wear out of it. Tailor-made suits at 400 kronor and up (\$100) give you imported Scottish and English wools. Paper napkins are generous in size. Wrapping materials are so plentiful that a store will willingly box and wrap your purchase for mailing (something no longer done free anywhere in Europe, so far as I know).

You will find life for the most part orderly and definitely planned in Sweden, for here is a nation that relies considerably upon man-made laws. Swedes do not exactly make a living by taking in each other's washing, yet under their Government's benevolent socialism life is controlled, incomes levelled, luxuries given their ceiling. This nation of 6 million people has 240,000 automobiles (1939), numerous motorboats, but 3 million bicycles, which gives you some idea. Taxes are so high that a family earning an average salary of 6,000 kronor (less than \$1,500) pays one-fourth of it in income tax.

Liquor is an institution in Sweden. It is, of course, Government controlled and heavily taxed. If you are a male and over 25, you can obtain a liquor card permitting the purchase of from four liters a year to three liters a month of the indispensable schnapps. To drink in public you must order a meal. Women are allowed less liquor than men; a married woman is not given a liquor card at all if her husband has one!

Tobacco too is a monopoly. Twenty Swedish cigarettes cost 2.40 kronor. Cigars are 25 öre apiece (6 cents), unless you crave a Corona imported from Havana, which costs you 112.50 kronor for 25, or better than \$1 apiece. No true adult male Swede, it seems, is ever long separated from his trusty cigar. To permit the same extinct stogie to be used again and again, the smoker may park it on a polished steel rack on entering church or museum or other public building, and retrieve it on his departure.

Night life in Stockholm is restrained. Movies close about 11 and by midnight



THE SWEDES LOVE their holidays! This family goes to the mountains for winter week-ends, the railway trains are filled with vacationists.



QWENTIN CARLSSON, Minneapolis, like many Americans, has taken up the "G. I." in Sweden, looks up a half-forgotten camera.



SWEDEN'S wartime coalition cabinet—shown in a weekly session at the Royal Palace. With his back to the camera is Bertil Ohlin (see page 6). King Gustav V is on the right. Now aged 88, he is Europe's oldest reigning monarch. His motto is, "With the people for the people."



family party for crayfish—they're delicious with dill-crowns. On the right, skiers bound for their favorite mountain retreats.



any other WEATHER is still scarce—so wooden-soled shoes are popular. They are offered in a wide variety of chic styles.

Photos: PIX; Lang from PIX



shown a "laid." Incurably democratic in philosophy and in action, Gustav V was the personification to his people and the world of Sweden's strict policy of neutrality. Sweden has enjoyed an unbroken peace for almost a century and a half.

the restaurants, bars, and hotel lobbies are dark and deserted. Book stores fortunately are well stocked.

Traffic in Sweden moves to the left. Revolving doors turn "backward." But the Swedes are used to all of this and don't seem to mind being "different"!

You miss something in Sweden. It is the usual fussing over you that you come to expect as a tourist. Cairo has a couple of English papers and two French dailies; Paris has two American dailies; Calcutta and New Delhi have their English papers; Chungking has a small paper in English. Not so Stockholm. Even the comic strips are alien to an American. Thus: *Karl Alfred* (Popeye), *Kalle Anka*, (Donald Duck), *Gyllenbom* (Bringing Up Father). But there is an English church and a very active Swedish-British society and an American club.

The Swedish language seemingly has no relationship to French, German, Latin, or Anglo-Saxon. For one not understanding Swedish, ordering a meal becomes a duel of brains, until you memorize a few old stand-bys — *kyckling med sallad* (chicken with salad), *skinka med ägg* (ham and eggs), *bröd* (bread; you pronounce it "brrudd," but with a note of anguish in the unlauted vowel), *mjölk* (milk), *ost* (cheese), *kaffe* (coffee), *te* (tea), *socker* (sugar), *matfett* (butter; more frequently *smör*), *öl* (beer). There is no apostrophe to mark the possessive. Plurals are formed by adding "er" or "ar." Thus: *Herrar och Damer*—men and women. The letter "j" is a "y" in disguise. Except for the word "taxi," which is pronounced with the flat Yankee "a," all "a's" have the broad British "ah." The word *hallå* also sounds familiar: a circle over the final "a" gives it the sound of "o." You can't go by appearances. The familiar word "melon" is pronounced like the Irish name "Malone."

The most common words are sounds you never heard before: *ett* (one), *fem* (five), *icke* (not). Fortunately there are a few buoys to tie to in your drifting. Swedes do not count in the German style, *ein-und-zwanzig* (one-and-twenty), but in the English style: *femti-fem* (fifty-five). You quickly learn some familiar words, though it is well to keep pad and pencil handy. At least you can PRINT figures and unpronounceable streets.

Pronunciation is difficult. You would think there are no two ways of pronouncing "Grand Hotel." Yet the switchboard operator will misunderstand, and finally correct you. The pronunciation must be "Grahnd-o-TELL." Raise your voice on the final syllable. Swedish is, as an Army Transport Command friend explains, a language in which everything is spoken in a tone of surprise.

Local telephone service in Stockholm is good and, from a hotel, free. Long distance is not to be embarked upon casually. Allow an hour or two, unless you employ express service at double rates. Most business houses do not yet employ switchboard operators who know English, not even American firms.

Postal service is prompt. Railroads are so certain in their operation that a

published timetable for 80 öre (20 cents) lists all train schedules for the coming quarter; all air schedules, too.

Air travel is a well-developed industry. A Swedish businessman I met on the train out of Malmö said he had left Paris that morning by air: he is in the match business. A Rotarian I met in Stockholm had visited England often during the war: steel. As for Summer vacations, the scenic three-day Göta Canal trip from Stockholm to Göteborg has continued popular. So with airplane or boat trips to scenic, ruined Visby. This Winter, trains are full and baggage cars overflowing with skis.

Sweden is a nation of specialists. You find watch stores that sell nothing but watches, and what an array of them: stopwatches, clocks, watches set in a ring, self-winders, alarm-clock watches, calendar watches—everything, and at almost-Switzerland prices. You find stores selling only jewelry, or Orrefors glassware, or ceramics. A store specializing in fountain pens invites you to try one out. Every pen in the store is loaded with ink, awaiting an impatient customer.

**W**INDOW displays are definitely ingenious. A store selling office furniture features posture-perfect chairs in the window. The "wrong" kind of chair makes you slump, and that is indicated by a bagful of hay which collapses and leans forward in a most unhygienic way. The "correct" chair puts a spring in your back, and that fact is illuminated by building an erect skeletonized human figure out of shiny steel springs.

A firm selling industrial magnets suspends a heavy weight from a midget magnet, and you do not need to understand Swedish to get the message. Alongside is a blade of metal tethered to an anchored string, but floating in the field of force (I hope that is the correct term) of a small steel magnet.

Swedish storekeepers will demonstrate their merchandise to you without your buying. They are courteous, and many of them speak English. Once you buy, however, you must not expect the free-and-easy-money-back return system so prevalent in the United States. Stockholm's largest store, *Nordiska Kompaniet*, abbreviated to N.K. (pronounced *Enko*), has a British-and-American service: an interpreter who helps you shop. "PUB" (Paul U. Bergstrom)—the store where Greta Garbo made her start—was taken over by the coöperatives on Mr. B's death, and by mutual consent now features medium-priced merchandise.

Shopping is wonderful fun in Sweden—one of the few countries in the world where such varied items as silk stockings, perfume, hardware, clothing, and all manner of personal items were available all through the war. Yet paradoxically you get the feeling that Sweden doesn't want your money. I fancy the explanation is this:

Sweden saw France stripped of its goods by a polite German horde which paid willingly for everything—and brought printing presses to turn out more of its worthless money. Sweden has seen Denmark spoiled of goods;

Sweden has seen money so plentiful in other lands that legitimate selling languishes and black markets get all the trade. Denmark, for example, recently called in all its outstanding paper money, demanded to know where you got the money (if an excessive amount), and collected the proper taxes before redeeming the obsolete currency with new paper. This move invalidated millions of Danish kroner which was hidden away, through either fear of taxation or unwillingness to meet the public eye. Sweden knows all about printing-press money and black markets, and she doesn't want any.\*

**T**HUS, even at the risk of seeming ungracious to you, a visitor, Sweden takes what she feels to be necessary precautions to prevent wild inflation of prices and the stripping of store shelves. Hence that business of counting your money when you cross the border into Sweden, that demanding of an export permit for whatever merchandise you attempt to take out.

Now how about Sweden and her labor unions, her controls, her coöperatives? This little nation has probably suffered from an excess of good publicity. She still has her problems.

Marquis W. Childs, you remember, wrote a book, *Sweden—The Middle Way*. Meaning, obviously, a happy medium between capitalism and communism. Franklin D. Roosevelt sent a commission to Sweden to study and report. That was in 1938.

"The commission couldn't agree on what it had seen," Albin Johansson smilingly explained to me, in his sunshiny office which is headquarters for Koöperativa Förbundet, also known as Konsum. "There was a gentleman from the North and one from the South, and they had differing opinions about such things as fair wages for labor."

My own first visit to Sweden followed on the heels of the commission. I wonder if it noted that a printers' strike was then on in Stockholm (a business friend of mine was able to find a side-street shop *not* on strike that would do a rush printing job for him). I wonder if the commission visited the labor college at Brunnsvik, where union leaders of Sweden go to school to be economists, bankers, and businessmen. I wonder if it reported that labor leaders of Sweden work for modest salaries and admit a responsibility to the public and the nation.

The other day I again met and lunched with Albin Johansson, a good Rotarian, by the way. He took me to the coöperatives' pottery at Gustavsberg, making not only washbowls and toilets ("our glaze is as good as the American glaze," said the pottery superintendent proudly), but also table china, electric insulators and light switches, and a novelty product called "Argenta." This is green art pottery, inlaid with pure metallic silver.

Seven years ago the firm had 800 employees, poorly housed and unhappy.

\*For a picture of wartime Sweden, see *What I Saw in Sweden*, by Albin E. Johanson, *THE ROTARIAN*, September, 1944.

Koöperativa provided model homes first, homes with coziness, daintiness, privacy. That kept good workmen on their jobs. Business grew. Today you find new buildings, new processes—and 1,000 workmen operating the pottery at a profit. When you get employees who are producers of an item you can sell at a profit and who are also purchasers of other goods, you create happiness and economic self-sufficiency. That is the lesson of Koöperativa. The Swedish coöperatives worked it first with margarine and bread; then electric lamp bulbs, dominated formerly by a cartel; now more diversified products. But where, you wonder, would Koöperativa find its talking point of economy in competing with chain stores?

Albin Johansson took me through the Koöperativa offices, which are beautiful and spacious and dominate the city from a hillside.

"How much do you make a year?" I asked bluntly.

"Twenty thousand kronor, with an inflation bonus of 20 percent," he replied straightforwardly. (That is less than \$5,000, with a temporary bonus of another \$1,000.) "Koöperativa tries to pay me more, but that is enough."

Most visitors judge Sweden by its principal city of Stockholm, and there can be no libel in that. You do not know nor need to know its peculiar local restrictions: no one person may own both land and building, so most residents of Stockholm live in apartments. The apartments have been compressed almost to the vanishing point; many a Swede now sleeps in an in-door disappearing bed. But the city is colorful, its boats take you anywhere you want to go, and Stockholm has excellent food.

You almost automatically like Stock-



CROWN PRINCE Gustaf Adolf, long actively interested in Rotary, is Honorary Governor of District 78, which comprises Sweden.

holm, the city built on islands and looking as scrubbed and immaculate as if she had just stepped forth from the basins at her feet. Göteborg, Kurt Bel-frage, Governor of Rotary's District 78, tells you, is quite different: it is Sweden's largest port and her chief industrial city. Göteborg too is worth seeing. So is Malmö, gateway to Den-

mark; and Kalmar, home of Harald Trolle, a member of Rotary International's Board of Directors. You like all of Sweden.

And while Sweden may to some appear self-conscious and reserved, you find no chilliness at Stockholm's Rotary Club, which meets every Tuesday at 12:45 upstairs in the palatial Grand Hotel.

Rotary in Stockholm has solved the problem of how to eat promptly—something every tourist in Sweden has wrestled with for years. You pay 5 kronor (\$1.20) and scan the menu in advance. Why not try the lamb stew—No. 3? The waiter gives you a card bearing a large "3" and you place the card by your plate. It signals to the serving men what to bring you. Having already paid your bill, you just walk out when the meeting is over.

Guests are introduced. A Rotarian from Bergen brings greetings. Hitler abolished Rotary Clubs in Norway, he says, so his Club met on Fridays and called it the Friday Club. There was strength and encouragement in meeting together as usual, he reports.

**V**ICE-President Erik Ronge apologized from the speakers' table for not speaking English, explaining he had been too busy "learning the language of the woods" to acquire English. (He is chief forester for one of Sweden's largest paper and pulp manufacturers.) He asked the gentleman on my left to express his good wishes. Swedish businessmen usually know a little English, but it has grown rusty through the war years.

Two men attached themselves to me as interpreters. One was Axel Tegner, master of ceremonies (classification: wines and liquors). The other was Adolf Fagerlund (steel), and a man who has made five trips to America and frequent wartime trips to England. It was Fagerlund who said, "It's amazing how your country has kept prices down during the war." I was surprised and pleased.

Axel Tegner spoke lovingly of Rotary. "If you go through our membership, you will find representatives of science and art and literature." He added, "Our Crown Prince comes nearly every Tuesday. He's the Honorary Governor of our District."

Membership of the Rotary Club of Stockholm is now 140, and they aim always to keep it under 150. "We have thought of having two Rotary Clubs in Stockholm, but then there would be the problem of which Club was the better," Axel Tegner explained. "We prefer to keep our membership small."

The blue-on-gold wheel of Rotary fits naturally among the flowers on the front of Grand Hotel at Stockholm, Stadshotellet in Kalmar, and other Swedish cities, 56 in all. The world is young and curious and eager. Rotary, friendly and curious and young with the rest of them, wants to keep step in the searching-out for ways to live together in the years just dawning.

In Sweden the experiment in living goes on.

# Webster's Two Fees

By Kenneth P. Wood

*They came together to this brilliant figure in American history—though one had been on its way 25 years.*



**A**FTER Daniel Webster was graduated from Dartmouth College in 1801, he studied law and presently moved to Portsmouth, New Hampshire, to practice. But he was unknown, and made barely enough money to pay his weekly board bill and keep himself clothed in the black attire then affected by practitioners of law.

One day the local blacksmith entered his office and asked for legal advice. He and a neighbor had conflicting claims about a parcel of land. The question seemed to involve a very peculiar point in law, one which the young attorney could not answer offhand. Cannily, Webster told the caller that he was very busy, that he would look into the matter and give an opinion in a few days.

When the smith left, Webster eagerly consulted the few law books which constituted his library. But there was nothing that applied to the man's case—no decisions, no precedents, no allusions to that particular complication.

A different sort of attorney would have concocted some kind of a general plea and trusted to luck to pull his client through. But Daniel Webster, even at 25, was profoundly interested in every phase of the law; he must go to the bottom of things before he could be satisfied. And he believed lawyers should serve their clients well.

Though he could ill afford it, he took the stagecoach next morning to Boston. The whole day in the law libraries there revealed, to his surprise, that the point in question had never been decided for the reason that it had never before come up in just that form. As he pressed his search and uncovered cases somewhat similar, some of them in England, his alert mind developed a theory of equity consistent with all relevant decisions. He made copious notes and then, out of his lean purse, bought the volumes which contained needed references.

The blacksmith called at the appointed time and asked the opinion of his counsel.

"It's not an easy case," replied Webster, "but your side is obviously the right one. I think I can manage a verdict in your favor."

So he went before the local court and made his plea, prepared as carefully as though he were appearing before the Supreme Court of the United States. The

"WHEN THE smith left, Webster consulted the few law books which constituted his library."

defending lawyer was overwhelmed, and a verdict was promptly handed down in favor of the blacksmith.

"How much do I owe you, Mr. Webster?" the blacksmith asked as they left the courthouse.

"Oh," answered the attorney, "pay me whatever you think you can afford."

"Well," said the blacksmith, "you seemed to run it off pretty easily, so I guess \$1 should about cover it."

Daniel Webster, somewhat chagrined, pocketed the money, and, returning to his office, simply entered on his record book a note to the effect that his trip to Boston and the reference volumes had cost him between \$40 and \$50, and that he had received as a fee the munificent sum of \$1 in hard cash.

Some 25 years later, when Webster was living in Boston and was leader of the American bar, the president of a large railroad sent word that he wished to consult him on a very important subject. A meeting was arranged at Webster's office, behind closed doors, where the railway executive said very anxiously:

"Mr. Webster, I wish to lay before you a question which has lately arisen and which vitally affects the interest of my company. The very eminent counsel whom I have consulted tell me that they believe my contentions to be correct, but that they are quite unable to find any decisions which bear upon the subject. The case is to be tried in a very short time, and yet my side is wholly unprepared. If I lose the verdict, then my opponents will seriously cripple the railroad of which I am president."

The visitor showed him all the papers in the case. Webster glanced through them and then, for a single instant, a gleam lighted up his great dark eyes. The principle involved was precisely that of the blacksmith's in Portsmouth.

"This involves a very knotty problem, but I think I can handle it," Webster assured his new client. "I shall not need the assistance of other counsel."

Webster's manner inspired confidence. The visitor shook Webster's hand warmly, and drew a check for \$1,000 as a retainer.

After he had gone, Webster searched his old files and found a little packet of notes, now yellow with age. An hour or two was enough for him to refresh his mind and adapt his arguments in the blacksmith's case to that of the railway company. His remarkable memory brought back the decisions and the precedents which he had cited a quarter of a century before.

At the trial the opposing counsel presented arguments which, actually, were unsupported by legal history and important precedents. Then Webster arose and like a solon at play set forth his client's case, arguing with the precision and lucidity that made him unequalled at the American bar. Without leaving the bench the judges were unanimously convinced, and when, a little later, they handed down a written opinion, it was virtually a restatement of Webster's own plea.

The railroad president went into raptures over the victory, for he had been almost certain of defeat. He sent the attorney a check for \$5,000 and a letter of effusive thanks from himself and from the directors of the company who had voted that he be retained as permanent counsel for the road.

As Daniel Webster pocketed the check, he smiled rather grimly and said to himself:

"I have now received the blacksmith's fee—with compound interest."

And, had he known, he might have added:

"He profits most who serves best."



GLORIA KENSENHAUSER, secretary of the Chick Club, tells her flock to "come and get it." She's expert now on poultry feed.

# Here, Chick-Chick!

Jucier drumsticks are only one thing this Club project brings.

I WAS SURE that my Chief, the Editor, had something in his craw the day he summoned me to his desk and asked: "Do you know the answer to 'How ya gonna keep 'em down on the farm?'"

I allowed that I didn't—and soon I found myself on the way to Hanover, Ontario, Canada, because, as my boss explained, the local Rotary Club in that town of 3,000 *does* know the answer. After scratching around a bit, I found that since 1942, Hanover Rotarians have been stimulating a keener interest in rural life by starting scores of youngsters out as expert poultry raisers. They call the foresighted project the Hanover Rotary Chick Club.

Here's how it works: Each Spring the Rotary Club contacts teachers in the surrounding schools, asking that they select pupils—boys or girls, 9 to 14—who want to raise a flock of blooded day-old chicks. To assure "follow-through" in the project, parents of the pupils are asked to approve a simple short-form contract. Then each Rotarian delivers the young flock to the lad or lass he is sponsoring. The first year each participant was given 25 chicks, and asked to return two cockerels at the end of the season—to be sold for "seed" for the next year's project. Both the baby-chick count and the number of "returns" were later doubled, and while Rotarians consider their venture as "quite modest," I met plenty of youngsters who'll argue the point—far into the night.

—Yours, THE SCRATCHPAD MAN



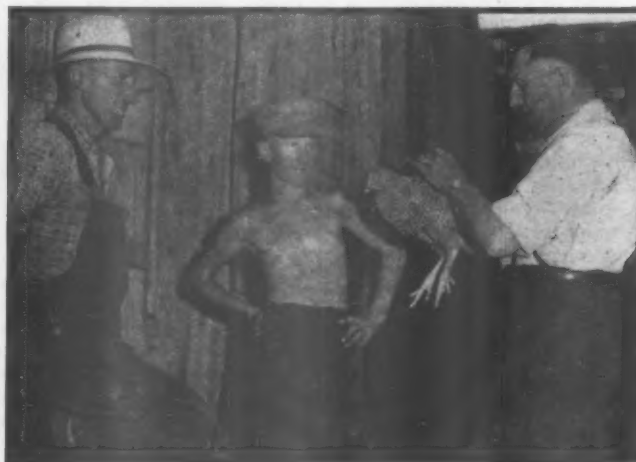
THE ROTARY Chick Club Committee discusses plans for the coming year. Harvey Richardson (second from right) gives his views to the Committee and Chairman Albert Seim (center). Plans are formulated during the Winter, so the club can click when Spring comes.



VITAL information on the educational side of the project is provided by the Ontario Department of Agriculture. A department representative is advising Chick Clubbers on up-to-date methods of poultry raising, as determined at Government experiment farms.



IN THE SPRING each Chick Clubber receives cartons containing his allotment of 50 "fluffy little duffers" to raise for his or her very own. Here Rotarian Seim presents theirs to Orville Becker, club president, and to secretary Gloria, respectively.



MEMBERS and their parents jointly agree that the chicks will be properly cared for, and that club meetings will be regularly attended. Here Rotarian Seim discusses the fine points of a chicken with Chick Clubber Ivan Schmidt and his club-interested father.



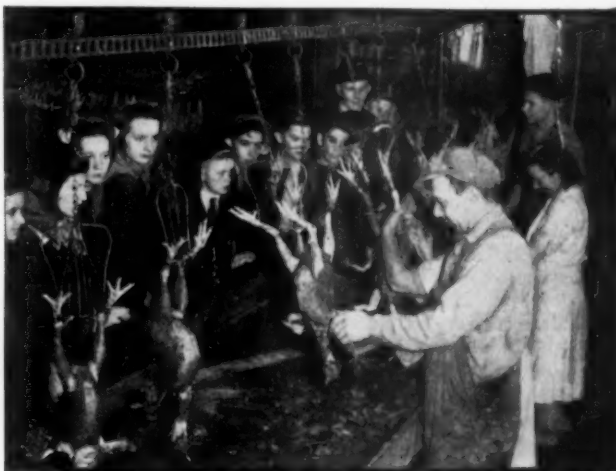
LIKE MOST of the Chick Clubbers, Merla Schmidt keeps her Rotary-provided Barred Rocks with the family flock, seeing that they are properly watered, fed, and protected. When she sounds the "dinner call," the family's pet ducks respond for their share of eats, too.



EGG PRODUCTION is a notable feature of the chick-raising project, as all pullets of each flock are kept for that purpose. A club member proves she's not afraid to put all her eggs in one basket—if she watches it well. A younger sister helps her handle "Biddie."



CLIMAX of each season is the Fall Fair, at which club members compete for Rotary-furnished cash prizes, and each exhibitor of a pen of four birds is rewarded by the Fair board. Here Rotarian Seim is presenting first-prize money to Chick Club Member Ella Gateman.



ON MARKETING day members bring four cockerels for the Rotary Club, and sell others at a local produce plant, where they see a demonstration of mass-production processing. The pin feathers are plucked as a coating of hardening wax is peeled from the bird.



MENU for the Fall Achievement Day luncheon includes—you probably guessed it—roast chicken. In addition to prizes, the Rotarian sponsors encourage club members by fêting them at two dinner meetings, and taking them to visit a big out-of-town chick hatchery.



Photo: Hingley

BEST PART of the entire project, from the members' viewpoint, is the financial return. Club members have sole claim to all money from egg sales—a good grower will realize approximately \$50, and still have his pullets. One of the clubbers contemplates her profits.



## Scratchpaddings

**DOUBLE SERVICE.** Arrangements were recently made through Rotary's Second Vice-President, CHENGTING T. WANG, to transmit \$1,500 to a prominent Rotarian in China who had been seriously and adversely affected by the war. "With the aid of this gift," the Rotarian recently wrote, "I can start on a new lead to professional life by becoming senior secretary in an important concern in this city, while concurrently holding my original position. It is thus evident that Rotary has made it possible for me to render double service. I am deeply grateful for the gift."

**Attraction.** So alluring was the recent intercity and interstate meeting sponsored by the Rotary Club of Clayton, N. Mex., that a United States legislator altered his schedule to attend. There was an address by PAST DIRECTOR JEFF H. WILLIAMS, of Chickasha, Okla., a member of the 1946 Convention Committee of Rotary International; and music was in charge of SONG LEADER WALTER H. JENKINS and his accompanist, HERBERT ROHLOFF, of Houston, Tex., both well known to Rotary Convention-goers everywhere. The legislator who changed his personal plans to attend the meeting was CONGRESSMAN J. EDWARD CHENOWETH, an honorary member of the Rotary Club of Trinidad, Colo.

**Authors.** HENRY J. BARBOUR, a member of the Rotary Club of Chicago, Ill., is co-author (with JOHN CROSBY BROWN, of New York) of a deluxe volume, *Pioneers in Industry*, issued by Fairbanks, Morse & Co., with which he is associated. The book reports on the development of that company from 1830 to 1945 and constitutes an important chapter of the history of American inventiveness and enterprise. . . . STANLEY HILLER, a member of the Rotary Club of San Francisco, Calif., has authored a thoughtful volume, *Exporting Our Standard of Living* (Howell-North Press). . . . *It Could Be Verse* (Dorance & Co., \$1.50) is the title of a book of poems by ORVILLE E. REED, a member of the Rotary Club of Howell, Mich.

GEORGE T. ARMITAGE, who holds the book-publishing classification in the Rotary Club of Honolulu, Hawaii, has just penned an interesting booklet on Hawaii's historical highlights, entitled *Long before Pearl Harbor* (Honolulu Star-Bulletin).

**Golden Wedding.** Congratulations are due ROTARIAN AND MRS. STUART H. PERRY, of Adrian, Mich., upon their recent golden wedding anniversary. A local newspaper publisher, ROTARIAN PERRY is a charter member of the Adrian Club.

**Cupid's Aide.** Rotary service and friendship reach around the world. This is the story of how they recently served Dan Cupid when he sent one of his darts through the heart of a Welch maiden and an American soldier. The Yank's father, SIMON CHAPMAN, a member of the Rotary Club of Sterling, Ill., wanted to be "represented" at the wedding, so

he went to a fellow member, FRANK M. STAGER, then a District Governor, and inquired as to whether there was a Rotary Club in Colwyn Bay, Wales, the girl's home town. Finding there was, some money was dispatched to W. E. GRATY, the then Club President, asking that presents be given the couple on their wedding day. To make a long story short, ROTARIAN GRATY rose to the occasion, attended the wedding, and presented an engraved silver card tray "from the Rotary Clubs of Sterling and Colwyn Bay," after fellow Club members "chipped in" to make the gift international.

**He's 'G.O.M.'** C. L. CANDLER, the "grand old man" of the Rotary Club of Norfolk, Va., observed his 90th birthday on the regular meeting day of his Club recently. In his honor the program was devoted entirely to him. One of the highlights was the singing of a special song written for the occasion by LEONARD R. HALL, the Club's music director. Although he has been in retirement for a number of years from his railroad position, he has kept up his Rotary interest—and rarely misses a meeting.



Candler

**'No Apple Selling.'** According to plans laid out by the Arkansas Economic Council (of which most of the directors and leaders are Rotarians) and the State Chamber of Commerce, in cooperation with the Committee for Economic Development, there will be no apple selling on street corners in Arkansas—unless someone wants to. Here is why: Surveys have shown that expected jobs in the State in 1946 and 1947 will aggregate 661,000 for a labor force closely approximating that figure. Insofar as planning is concerned, the businessmen who set out in 1943 to help plan jobs for the people of the State in postwar years have been 100 percent successful.

**Changes.** Effective January 1 the Rotary Clubs of Districts 188, 189, and 190 were regrouped into five Districts—188, 189, 190, 191, and 194. To provide Governors for the new Districts for the period from January 1, 1946, to June 30, 1946, the Board of Directors of Rotary International has elected PAST GOVERNOR JOHN A. HOLMES, of Edenton, N. C., as Governor of District 189, and PAST GOVERNOR JOHN W. ARRINGTON, JR., of Greenville, S. C., as Governor of District 190; and has recognized GOVERNOR OZMER L. HENRY, of Lumberton, N. C., to be Governor of District 188; GOVERNOR W. BERT WEAVER, of Leaksville-Spray, N. C., to be Governor of District 191; and GOVERNOR STANLEY W. BLACK, of Bryson City, N. C., to be Governor of District 194.

**Misses Rotary.** A recent letter from NILS PARMANN, a Past Director of Rotary International, states that he retired from his position as managing director of his company in Oslo, Norway, a



THE CONVENTION Committee of Rotary International is shown in session with the Executive Committee of the Rotary Club of Atlantic City, N. J., as plans are outlined for the 37th Annual Convention, June 2 to 7. Left to right: Arthur S. Chenoweth, Atlantic City's Vice-Chairman; Philip Lovejoy, Rotary's General Secretary, Chicago, Ill.; Joseph A. Abey, Reading, Pa.; Park W.

Haverstick, Atlantic City; Walter E. Beyer, Atlantic City President; A. Z. Baker, RI Committee Chairman, Cleveland, Ohio; Lentz D. Gold, Atlantic City; M. Louise Schneble, Secretariat staff, Chicago, Ill.; Arthur Lagueux, Quebec, Que., Canada; C. Edgar Dreher, Chairman of the Atlantic City Executive Committee; and Howard H. Feighner, Chicago, Ill., Rotary's Convention Manager.

### Double Mark

During the first five months of the 1945-46 Rotary year a total of 32 new Rotary Clubs were organized in countries in the Eastern Hemisphere and admitted to Rotary International. The count for the same period a year ago was 16. During the same time contact has been reestablished with 26 former Rotary Clubs in Europe and Asia.

couple of years ago, and moved to the little coast town of Arendal—which has no Rotary Club. Although he is in contact with some of his old friends in Rotary now and then, he says he misses Rotary very much.

**Another 'Rotary Street.'** Rotarians seem to "flock together" in more ways than one. They meet, eat, and work together, and occasionally many of them live in the same area. "Rotary street" claims (see page 38, THE ROTARIAN for October, 1945, and page 51 for January, 1946) are still popping up. ROTARIAN FRANK W. ASPER calls attention to Laurel Street in Salt Lake City, Utah. There are but seven houses on the street, and Rotarians live in four of them.

**Family Job.** There are no hereditary offices or titles in Rotary, but here's what happened in Oshkosh, Wis.: When the local Club was organized in 1917, WILLIAM M. CASTLE was elected Treasurer. When he died, his son, WILLIAM CASTLE II, was named as his successor. He too passed away, while his son, WIL-

LIAM CASTLE III, was in war service, so the Club held the office open temporarily, until a few weeks ago, when WILLIAM CASTLE III returned and was formally installed as Club Treasurer.

**'Oldest.'** "UNCLE JOHN," as J. H. G. RUSSELL is known to fellow Rotarians of Winnipeg, Man., Canada, is the last charter member of the Club, the first Rotary group organized outside of the United States, in 1910. That gives him the honor of being the oldest Rotarian outside of the United States—in point of membership. "UNCLE JOHN," who recently observed his 83d birthday, holds a senior active classification, and is his Club's historian.



Russell

**'Poppy' Writes.** A recent letter received at the Secretariat of Rotary International from AGRIPA POPESCU, of Bucharest, Rumania, will interest many who remember "POPPY" as Governor of District 84 in 1937-38, and as Director of Rotary International the following year. He writes that the Rotary Club of Bucharest did not disband during the war years, and that its members began meeting again recently. He says there are 30 members and they meet every fortnight in rotation at the home of one of the members.

**Doctors.** There's always a doctor in the house when the seven LEAVELL brothers are around. In fact, there are

seven of them, for they all hold that title by virtue of medical, dental, ministerial, or educational degrees. Rotary membership is another common bond for four of them: ULLIN W., a clergyman, and FRANK H., Baptist student secretary, both of Nashville, Tenn.; LEONARD O., a clergyman, of Newnan, Ga.; and GEORGE W., a physician, of Bristol, Va.-Tenn. A fifth of the clan, ROLAND Q., a clergyman, of Tampa, Fla., was formerly a Rotarian; while the others, CLARENCE S., insurance man and former clergyman, of Memphis, Tenn., and ARMAND B., a dentist, of Los Angeles, Calif., have not held membership. During a recent family reunion in Bristol, LEONARD O. substituted for a local clergyman at a church service, and ULLIN W. addressed the Bristol Rotary Club.

**No. 61.** The Rotary Clubs in Belgium and all those which may hereafter be admitted in Belgium and Luxembourg have been constituted into a Rotary District to be known as District 61. PAUL ERCULISSE, of Brussels, Belgium, will serve the District as Governor for the remainder of the current Rotary year. He was also District Governor in 1939-40 and 1940-41.

**Razors.** T. A. WARREN, of Wolverhampton, England, President of Rotary International, had a most appropriate acceptance "speech" at the tip of his tongue when he was recently presented with an electric razor while a guest of the Rotary Club of Charlotte, N. C. He told how, during the several months he had been travelling about the United States with REGINALD COOMBE, a Past



Rees

**DIRECTOR** of Education for the County Borough of Swansea, Wales, T. J. REES is also a member of the executive council of the University of Wales, the University College of Swansea, and the Central Welsh Board on Intermediate and Technical Education. He has served on many important Government committees at the invitation of the National Minister of Education. In 1933 the Lord Chancellor of England appointed him as Justice of the Peace in Swansea, and in 1943 he was decorated as a Commander of the most honorable order of the British Empire. A charter member

## Meet Your Directors

Brief biographical profiles of two of the 14 men who make up Rotary's international Board. More next month.

of the Rotary Club of Swansea, he is a Past President of that Club. "DIRECTOR 'TEEJAY'" has served as President, Vice-President, Director, and Committee Chairman of Rotary International in Great Britain and Ireland. He is on the RI Magazine Committee and the Nominating Committee for President of RI.

In the Swedish diplomatic service from 1907 to 1917, and in the banking business since that time, C. HARALD TROLLE is managing director for the Commercial Bank of Sweden's branch offices in the Province of Kalmar and adjacent parts of other Provinces. Author of historical books, many articles on commercial affairs, and several articles in the Swedish Encyclopedia, he is a town councillor of Kalmar and serves on the board of directors of several commercial companies. "DIRECTOR HARALD" was the founder of the Rotary Club of Kalmar, organized

in 1934, and is a Past President of that Club. He has served Rotary International as a Committee member and Chairman, and as District Governor. He was a member of the Magazine Committee in 1944-45, and is currently a member of the Commission for the Organization of Rotary Clubs in Continental Europe.



Trolle



**WOUNDED** while fighting with the Allies, Rotarian Andrés J. Challe, of San José, Costa Rica, is awarded a medal of valor.



**ROTARIAN C. A. Leinan** (left) and E. G. Duggan, of Newberg, Oreg., won "fame" recently by "flying right to" a golf game.



**WHEN "Ambassador of Baseball" A. F. Lang** (seated) recently reached 75, Rotarians of St. Petersburg, Fla., burst into song.



**CLUB President Ernest G. Gebelein** presents Wm. H. Reed with an engrossment commemorating 50 years of service in Taun-

ton, Mass. Watching are Rotarian Reed's sons George, Milton, and Thomas; and Vice-President Fred J. Dexheimer (also see item).

**Another Beaver.** H. V. EVANS, a member of the Rotary Club of Defiance, Ohio, was the recipient of the Silver Beaver award at the recent 25th annual meeting and appreciation dinner of the Shawnee Council of Boy Scouts, held in Lima, Ohio. The award, one of the highest in Scouting, was given in recognition of his many years of leadership.

**Honored.** SIR ANTHONY GADIE, a charter member and Past President of the Rotary Club of Bradford, England, was recently awarded the highest honor the city council of Bradford can bestow: the "Freedom of the City of Bradford." He served on the council over a period of 44 years. . . KHAN BAHADUR RUSTOMJI PESTONJI PATEL, a member of the Rotary Club of Jamshedpur, India, was recently awarded the title of M.B.E., significant of membership in the order of the British Empire.

**Contacts.** J. AUTREY WALKER, a Del Rio, Tex., Rotarian, believes that Rotary contacts are and should be made oftener than on the weekly meeting days. After thinking the matter over recently, he wrote a letter to his Club President, SAM E. McMATH, pointing out the many ways and occasions in which Rotarians' paths cross—both socially and business-wise—in a single day. He worked in the name of every member in the Club, and signed it "A. Nonymous."

**Committees.** Three of Rotary's international Committees met in December:

**Headquarters**—Problems of the Headquarters (Location-Sites) Committee were discussed further at an adjourned session, held in Cheyenne, Wyo., December 5 and 6. All members were on

## Rotary Events Calendar

February 4-6, 11-13, and 18-20—Conferences for Presidents and Secretaries of Rotary Clubs, in Chicago, Ill.

hand: CARL E. BOLTE, of Slater, Mo., Chairman; IRVIN W. CUBINE, of Martinsville, Va.; DOANE R. FARR, of Clinton, Okla.; CARLOS HOERNING, of Santiago, Chile; FRED K. JONES, of Spokane, Wash.; OLIVER C. MCINTYRE, of Edmonton, Alta., Canada; JOHN B. REILLY, of Whittier, Calif.; and HERBERT J. TAYLOR, of Chicago, Ill.

**Constitution and By-Laws**—Meeting in Chicago, Ill., December 10 and 11, the Constitution and By-Laws Committee's agenda consisted principally of drafting of proposed legislation. The Committee prepared various draft proposals of matters which were requested by the President and the Board of Directors, and which were to be considered at the January Board meeting.

On hand were CHARLES W. PETTENGILL, of Greenwich, Conn., Chairman of the Committee, and FRANK E. SPAIN, of Birmingham, Ala.

**Foundation**—At the adjourned meeting of the Rotary Foundation Committee, held in Salt Lake City, Utah, December 9 to 12, the Committee drew up a proposed program for activities by the Rotary Foundation which was submitted to the Board at its January meeting. The first portion of the session was spent in probing into various fields of activities—more especially Youth Service—in search of possible desirable objectives for the Foundation.

Present were DOUGLAS A. STEVENSON, of Sherbrooke, Que., Canada, Chairman; MARVEL BEEM, of West Los Angeles, Calif.; MARSHALL E. CORNETT, of Klamath Falls, Oreg.; M. C. GALLAGHER, of Billings, Mont.; SAMUEL G. GORSLINE, of Battle Creek, Mich.; D. D. MONROE, of Clayton, N. Mex.; and WALTER D. SHULTZ, of Cincinnati, Ohio. ANGUS S. MITCHELL, of Melbourne, Australia, was unable to attend.

**Extra.** One edition of the Taunton (Mass.) *Daily Gazette* will be remembered for years by members of the local Rotary Club. It came out on the day the Club was paying tribute to one of its charter members, WILLIAM H. REED, publisher of the paper. "Newsies" suddenly swarmed into the meeting with extras which fairly shouted compliments. A two-line, 240-point type banner headline proclaimed: "ON THE JOB 50 YEARS," and the story told how ROTARIAN REED had completed 50 years of service as reporter, editor, and publisher of the paper. The entire front page was a "make-over," prepared by the *Gazette* staff and the Club's Vocational Service Committee without the knowledge of the "boss." The Club presented him with a framed engrossment commemorating the occasion (see cut).

—THE SCRATCHPAD MAN



## There's Not a Misser among 'em!

60 Rotarians with 100% attendance for 15 or more years.



(1) William E. Price, mill and factory supplies—wholesale, 22½ yrs., Muncie, Ind.; (2) Leroy M. Gibbs, insurance, 23 yrs., Waterbury, Conn.; (3) Graydon Hoffman, lumber retailing, Stroudsburg, Pa., 23 yrs.; (4) Thomas A. Kessler, life insurance, 19½ yrs.; (5) H. K. Balthaser, senior active, 20 yrs.; (6) William Gesling, plumbing, 19½ yrs.; and (7) Roi Tobias, portrait photography, 17 yrs.—all of Lancaster, Ohio; (8) Herman Roe, newspaper publishing, 20 yrs., Northfield, Minn.; (9) L. O. Gratz, agricultural-experiment station, 18 yrs., Gainesville, Fla.

(10) M. David Bingham, honorary, 19½ yrs., Somerville, Mass.; (11) Archer Gulon, real estate, 21½ yrs., and (12) Charlton Pierce, machinery retailing, 21½ yrs.—both of Pleasantville, N. Y.; (13) Russell J. Franck, musical instruments, 23½ yrs., Alameda, Calif.; (14) J. Edward Riggan, soap manufacturing, 18½ yrs.; (15) Louis H. Richards, cold storage, 15½ yrs.; and (16) Ray G. Whipple, oil burning equipment, 17½ yrs.—all of Springfield, Mass.; (17) Millard F. Sewall, honorary, 23 yrs.; (18) Daniel V. Ward, photographer, 21½ yrs.; (19) William T. Barker, past service, 21½ yrs.; and (20) Thomas F. Martin, cleaning and dyeing, 23½ yrs.—all of Bridgeton, N. J.

(21) Frank W. Mauger, associate funeral director, 15½ yrs.; (22) C. P. Hollis Lapp, dentistry, 15½ yrs.; (23) Gilmore J. Wilson, lime manufacturing, 15½ yrs.; (24) Chester V. Thomas, automobiles—retailing, 15½ yrs.; and (25) Benjamin J. Passmore, past service, 15½ yrs.—all of Paoli-Malvern-Berwyn, Pa.; (26) Arthur E. Armitage, young men's association, 19 yrs.; (27) Godfrey F. Spaeth, roofing, 17 yrs.; and (28) Frederick C. Vieser, printers' supplies, 21 yrs.—all of Camden, N. J.; (29) Walter McRae, dentistry, 19½ yrs., Red Springs, N. C.

(30) Harry L. Nado, chamber of commerce secretary, 21½ yrs., Greenwich, Conn.; (31) W. P. Bowdry, Jr., iron-castings manufacturing, 15½ yrs., Dallas, Tex.; (32) W. F. Vatter, automobile distributing, 22½ yrs., Frankfort, Ky.; (33) John Jay Shank, analytical and consulting chemistry, 20½ yrs., Waynesboro, Pa.; (34) W. E. Matthews, Jr., funeral director, 18½ yrs., Smyrna, Del.; (35) C. S. Minch, hatchery, 16½ yrs., Beloit, Kans.; (36) Donald Bruce, building materials—retailing, 16½ yrs.; (37) Leroy MacDonald, real estate, 16½ yrs.; and (38) Oliver Nelson, hardware retailing, 16½ yrs.—all of Albany, Calif.; (39) Fred Swinson, automobiles—retailing, 16½ yrs., Pratt, Kans.

(40) Ralph W. Dates, laundries, 16½ yrs.; (41) Arthur P. H. Saul, electrical construction, 20½ yrs.; (42) Clayton Morehouse, oral surgery, 20½ yrs.; and (43) Stuart Cudlipp, confections manufacturing, 15½ yrs.—all of Kenmore, N. Y.; (44) Robert J. Pafford, brick manufacturing, 24 yrs., Salina, Kans.; (45) Irvin L. Pumphrey, osteopathy, 19½ yrs.; and (46) Rell G. Allen, title service—abstracts, 15½ yrs.—both of Washington Court House, Ohio; (47) Julian Olim, retail—dry goods, 17½ yrs., Sheffield, Ala.; (48) Carl Brogan, general insurance, 15½ yrs., Albuquerque, N. Mex.; (49) Thomas Williamson, corporation law practice, 19½ yrs., Edwardsville, Ill.

(50) L. A. Wilson, chamber of commerce, Wichita, Kans., 18½ yrs.; (51) Frank Cirigliano, concrete construction, 15½ yrs.; and (52) D. D. Casto, insane asylum, 23½ yrs.—both of Weston, W. Va.; (53) Diego A. Hinojosa, customs broker, 21½ yrs., Tampico, Mexico; (54) Aaron Aronson, electric signs distributing, 15½ yrs.; (55) Harold L. Austin, fine papers distributing, 16½ yrs.; (56) L. Dudley Field, photographic papers, manufacturing, 16½ yrs.; (57) R. C. Keople, honorary, 15½ yrs.; and (58) Robert Berggren, paint distributing 17½ yrs.—all of Rochester, N. Y.; (59) Leon Morrison, printing, 23½ yrs.; and (60) John Dietrick, mortician, 19½ yrs.—both of Creston, Iowa.

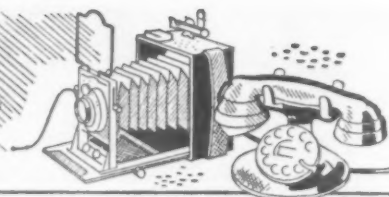


Photos: (2) Stockmann; (4-7) Tobias; (34) Kershaw; (50) Larson; (57) Mock

Rotary Clubs  
5,616

Rotarians  
253,400

# Rotary Reporter



## Hospitality in Four Tongues

An international language of hospitality was recently spoken and amply understood at a barbecue sponsored by the Rotary Club of MIDLAND, TEX. Five hundred persons attended the affair, including Chinese, French, and Brazilian nationals stationed at the local Army air base. There was plenty to eat and there were good friends to meet, and numerous musical treats were provided by the guests.

## Action Is It in India!

Late reports on Rotary Club activities in India show that: The Rotary Club of ALLAHABAD is trying to improve the local water supply, is helping support a leper home, and is conducting a survey of living conditions among the poor. . . . In BENARES the Rotary Club is planning a social survey. . . . In CAWNPORE, Rotarians hope soon to have a building of their own. They support various charities through their Sunshine Box, and collected 500 rupees for Christmas gifts for the troops. . . . The BHOPAL Club concentrates its social work on a blind relief campaign. . . . The Rotary Club of LUCKNOW is carrying on reconstruction work in a near-by village, is starting a social-service league and a beggars home, and is collecting a fund to help students.

## For Gentlemen of the Jury

It is not the fault of the local Rotary Club if jurors who serve in the courts of WETUMPKA, ALA., are not the best informed and qualified in the country. The Rotary Club prepared and distributes to all jurors a *Juror's Hand-*

*book*, containing information relative to jury service as applicable in Alabama.

## Bright Faces All in Places

Some of the same spirit which has long been recognized by Rotary—in the matter of perfect attendance—has been engendered in the schools of DOLORES, URUGUAY. A school attendance contest is being carried out through the suggestion of the local Rotary Club, as a means of better preparing the youth of the community to face their future with the "sharpest" facilities possible. Perfect-attendance cards entitle the pupils to see football games without charge, and there are other special rewards.

## A Border Bridged with Questions

International understanding came a step nearer realization recently when a member of the Rotary Club of SYRACUSE, N. Y., arranged for taking 40 Syracuse University students to OTTAWA, ONT., CANADA, to observe the Canadian Government in action.

## Ci'cter Says 'Thank You'

Before the end of the war a welcome and welfare scheme for service personnel was inaugurated by the Rotary Club of CIRENCESTER, ENGLAND—a project which has now been made community-wide. Letters have been written to the 1,300 service personnel from the town thanking them for their help in the war effort. They were also asked if they would like advice about getting a job, a house, furniture, etc., a panel of Rotarians answering the letters. A purse of £1,000 has been raised to handle cases which



MAYBE you can see why 3-year-old Jerry Brown is the "pet project" of the Rotary Club of Asheville, N. C. One of the orthopedic-hospital patients the Club has helped, Jerry has just learned to walk after a series of important operations on his spine.

cannot be handled through other agencies.

## Something to Gobble About!

If anyone should ask, it might be said that the Rotary Club of ST. PAUL, MINN., has "something to gobble about." The Club recently honored the growers of the four largest turkeys raised in Minnesota last year, and presented a silver trophy (see cut) to the farmer whose bird was declared "best all-round bird." What happened to the turkeys? They were sent to President Harry S. Truman, Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, and Generals Dwight Eisenhower and Douglas MacArthur, all Rotarians.

## In This Case a Dozen Does It!

What a Rotary Club can do in nowise depends upon its size, if the case of the Rotary Club of KATONAH, N. Y., means anything. That Club now has 12 members. It has no facilities for eating as a unit, but it reserves several booths in the town's only restaurant, then adjourns to a room over a garage for its meeting. In spite of all this, the Club has built a community bowling alley by securing bonds—which have since been paid up, with the budget now going to the Club's Student Loan Fund; organized and subsidized a



"TURKEY TALK" is understood by Rotarians of St. Paul, Minn., for they recently honored growers of the State's finest, and pre-

sented a silver trophy to Harold Hoffman (center), of Frontenac, designated as grower of the "best all-round bird" (also see item).

Boy Scout troop; led in war drives for funds and salvage materials; replaced a damaged flagpole; built and supervised a skating rink; provided taxis to take children to a swimming pool; converted an old piece of property into a recreation place; furnished free medical service, etc., to needy persons; provided \$25 a month for the Boy Scouts by selling scrap and paper.

#### Fair Results Were 'Super'

There was nothing "fair" about the success of the recent Rotary fair sponsored by the Rotary Club of SHERBROOKE, QUE., CANADA. Results could only be described as "super," for the profits of some \$10,000 were well ahead of the previous "best." While the funds will be used for charity, the Rotarians didn't forget that "charity begins at home," as they honored at a testimonial dinner the 182 volunteer workers who had made the fair a success.

#### Polish Refugees Go Boating

A trip up the Wanganui River provided a special treat for several WANGANUI, NEW ZEALAND, Rotarians recently. Here's why: They were hosts to a boatload of Polish refugee children (see cut), some of whom were hurried from their homes when mere infants when war came, and who may never again see their parents, and whose real names may never be known. The young guests were as pleased with the trip and the treats as the Rotarians were with the opportunity thus to advance international understanding.

#### Couldn't Ask Secretaries

There was little left of the pride which members of the Rotary Club of BURLINGTON, VT., had in their spelling abilities by the time a recent meeting was over. The Club had a spelldown, and that's what all but one of the members did—spelled down! The winner? A college professor, but even he was a bit uncertain about "inoculate." Although doctors knew what to do about "erysipelas," that word took a dozen or more would-be spellers from the contest.

#### Whole Club in Hospital!

There was nothing but good health and humor all around at a recent luncheon meeting of the Rotary Club of COLORADO SPRINGS, COLO., in spite of the fact that it was held in one of the mess halls of a large Army hospital center. After dining with medical officers, Club members divided into groups and went on tour, noting the work being done for ambulatory patients in the remedial gymnasium and visiting shops and classrooms (see cut) where veterans learn new trades and professions or refresh themselves in old skills.

#### Nothing Like an Early Start

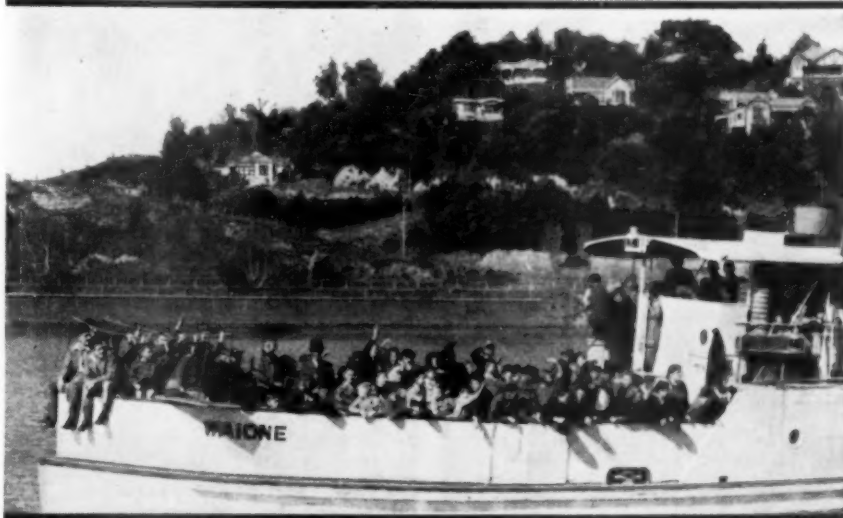
The old expression "As a twig is bent . . ." is just as applicable to a Rotary Club as to anything else. That is proved in WALLACEBURG, ONT., CANADA, where the local Ro-



MINDFUL of the comfort of crippled kiddies, the Rotary Club of Smethwick, England, recently endowed a cot in a local

hospital, and provided a teddy bear for its young occupant. The tablet was unveiled by Club President William A. Church (center).

Photo: Testa



ROTARY'S Fourth Object drove full speed ahead at Wanganui, New Zealand, several weeks ago when Rotarians were host to

this boatload of Polish refugee children. The outing was a huge success, with ice cream and treats for everyone (see item).

Photo: U. S. Army Signal Corps



ALTHOUGH the Rotary Club of Colorado Springs, Colo., has been active in equipping the Carson General Hospital, many mem-

bers had not been inside until a recent meeting held there, when they toured the grounds and classrooms (also see item).



Photo: Collett

THESE Indian Rotarians and guests now know more about the ideology of Rotary (see item).

tary Club was organized last May, and the Club's list of accomplishments is already as impressive as a mighty oak. For instance, the Club has eight planned International Service projects, including study of British Empire intrarelations . . . plans farmer-Club meetings . . . oversubscribed quota for a children's hospital fund . . . supports Boy Scout and Cub organizations . . . is working on a swimming-pool project . . . assisted in a Labor Day celebration which raised \$1,200 for improvements . . . plans to raise \$1,500 to support a camp for crippled children . . . has a brass band . . . and publishes an informative Club bulletin.

#### This Story Is Straight Stuff

For several years the Rotary Club of JEFFERSON, WIS., has promoted better rural-urban relations through agricultural and horticultural shows. When the local Future Farmers Association wanted to place bull calves with farm boys, the Rotarians saw a chance to further their rural-urban program by purchasing a two-month-old animal for a young farm lad. The grown bull (see cut) was recently sold, with half of the proceeds going to the youth (center), a high-school football player, and half to the Club.

#### Score 'A' for Understanding

Were grades being given on contributions to international understanding, an "A" could well be marked up for the Rotary and Lions clubs of BRYAN, TEX. And here's the reason: Recently T. D. Brooks, a Past District Governor of Rotary International, called the attention of the two clubs to the efforts of the United States Office of Inter-American Affairs to bring Latin-American students to study in the United States, and suggested that each group underwrite a scholarship. They agreed. Then a member of each club presented the idea to his own firm—and two more scholarships were added to those provided by the Rotarians.

#### 5 Clubs Unite to Study UNO

Unity with a capital "U" was displayed recently in VAN NUYS, CALIF., when the Rotary Clubs of the Valley—STUDIO CITY, NORTH HOLLYWOOD, SAN FERNANDO, ROSCOE, and VAN NUYS—united to hear a prominent speaker discuss the United Nations Charter. Cancelling their own meetings for the week, the other Clubs contributed to the successful session, said



ROTARIANS Robert Larson and Ted Free-partner admire this Rotary-bought bull (see item) with Future Farmer John Lenz (center).



BADGE storing and attendance checking offer no problem to the Rotarians of South Bend, Ind. They utilize sliding-panel cabinets made by Member Howard E. Ramsey.



ROTARIANS of Woodstock, Ont., Canada, pass this stunt on: When general officers of Rotary International visit (note Direc-

tor Geoffrey A. Wheable, of London, Ont., Canada, second from right), all charter members are seated at the table of honor.

#### Indian Clubs Recharge Ideals

Rotary's prestige among Rotarians themselves as well as among the public was considerably enhanced at a recent dinner given at the hill station of MUSSOORIE, INDIA, at which were present 140 guests representing 13 Clubs from Rotary Districts 88, 89, and 90. The Rotary movement was explained as something dynamic and not static, as a place for fresh ideas, and, therefore, fresh ideals. Clubs represented (see cut) were LUCKNOW, DEHRA DUN, ALLAHABAD, POONA, CANNORE, AGRA, DELHI, CALCUTTA, FYZABAD, BOMBAY, BARODA, AJMER, and KARACHI.

#### Was Beans for 'Butter Fingers'

Rotarians of HUDSON, OHIO, found manual dexterity a valuable asset when they pitched in to help harvest a 3,000-bushel apple crop raised by one of their fellows. The Club was divided into two teams, the losers treating the winners to a steak dinner—while they munched on beans. The Club received 15 cents a bushel for the work.

#### Honolulu Seeks to Cut Crashes

Deeply concerned over the increased loss of life due to automotive accidents, and in view of the fact that many of them have involved service vehicles, the Rotary Club of HONOLULU, HAWAII, has urged the commanding general there to take whatever means may be necessary properly to enforce the maximum speed limits.

#### Bread Cast Comes Back in Box

The Rotary Clubs of CLOQUET, MINN., and WELLINGTON, NEW ZEALAND, were both organized in 1921, but they have another "common denominator" of more importance. Six years ago a member of the WELLINGTON Club was a guest speaker at a meeting of the CLOQUET Club. In memory of that event and the cordial welcome he received, he recently made a beautiful collection or "sunshine" box and presented it to his hospitable hosts of 1939.

#### 17 Clubs Have Silver Year

February, 1946, which marks Rotary's 41st anniversary, has a special significance for 17 Rotary Clubs around the world. It is their silver anniversary. Congratulations to them all! They are Newton,

tor Geoffrey A. Wheable, of London, Ont., Canada, second from right), all charter members are seated at the table of honor.



**CHRISTMAS** Seal sales are high every year in High River, Alt., Canada (about \$1,700 for a town of 1,500), because Rotarians get the machinery in gear. Here Rotarian Cecil Crooks (seated) completes a sale.

Iowa; Moberly, Mo.; Lubbock, Tex.; Corning, N. Y.; Chehalis, Wash.; Wematchee, Wash.; Annapolis, Md.; Mesa, Ariz.; Spencer, W. Va.; Greencastle, Ind.; Dickinson, No. Dak.; Clearfield, Pa.; Quitman, Ga.; Cisco, Tex.; Long Branch, N. J.; Newport, England; and Southend-on-Sea, England.

All 11 of the living charter members were on hand at the **FREDERICK, Md.**, Rotary Club's recent silver-anniversary fête—including two whose membership has ceased and three living in other cities.

Representatives of 15 Illinois and Indiana Rotary Clubs attended the recent 30th-anniversary celebration of the Rotary Club of **DANVILLE, ILL.**, at which Thomas J. Casey, charter President, presided.

#### That's a Lot of 'Ouches'

Through special funds which the Rotary Club of **NEW YORK, N. Y.**, provided for dental care for boys in four Children's Aid Society Clubs, 1,170 youths were treated during the clinics' first year. The patients required 2,683 fillings, 275 extractions, and more than 300 miscellaneous treatments.

#### What's the Pitch? Ask Dallas

An all-Rotary glee club is a new and highly successful activity of the Rotary Club of **DALLAS, Tex.** It's a 50-member chorus which has been in rehearsal for the past five months under the direction of one of the Club members. So great has been the demand for public appearances that the chorus has had to restrict its harmonizing to Rotary functions—affairs of its own and other near-by Clubs—and at that it is booked "solid" for the next six months.

#### Last Come First 'Down Under'

Youngsters are much in the minds of Rotarians around **BRISBANE, AUSTRALIA**, way. The local Rotary Club organized an appeal in support of the Crèche and Kindergarten Association, raising funds through street stalls, badge selling, and a floral festival. . . . Members of the Rotary Club of **SOUTH**

**BRISBANE** are donating £250 to equip the toddlers section of a local playground—to commemorate the memory of one of their number who was a great lover of children.

#### 'Miss Rotary' Wears Grid Crown

The echoes of the last "Yea, team!" have long since died, but **FORT LAUDERDALE, Fla.**, still has vivid memories of the between-halves attraction at the football game at which the Rotary-sponsored candidate was crowned as football queen for the year (see cut). She had competed with other civic-group sponsored young ladies in a pre-season ticket-selling contest.

**KEWANEE, ILL.**, is another town where local athletes have the interest of the Rotary Club. Last Fall Rotarians relieved the transportation problem by carting eight motorcar loads of players to a football game at **CHAMPAIGN** and back—approximately 300 miles.

#### Take the Daze from School Days

Rotary Clubs have found various ways of aiding youngsters to obtain an education. For instance, a Rotary Memorial Scholarship Fund has been established by **JAMESTOWN, R. I.**, Rotarians for students who attend school in near-by **NEWPORT**. Funds were raised by holding a hooked and braided rug exhibit and "white elephant" sale. . . . The Rotary Club of **HAWKINS, Tex.**, is sponsoring a good-citizenship contest in the elementary and high schools, with war bonds as prizes. . . . In **KNOX, Pa.**, the Rotary Club provides a recreational center one evening a week for students. . . . The Rotary Club of **AUDUBON, N. J.**, has announced that each year it will award \$5 each to the boy and girl in the high-school graduating class who have rendered the greatest service to fellow students, the school, and the community. . . . The Rotary Club of **TUNICA, Miss.**, has set aside a fund to care for injured students in the county's high schools. If a needy student requires hospitalization, a Club committee handles the necessary finances in such a way that the recipient doesn't know the source of the funds. . . . The Rotary Club of **MILLVILLE, N. J.**, has raised



**CHATTING** with R. B. Roberts, head of the Fort Lauderdale, Fla., Rotary Club's Athletic Committee, is Miss Edith Under-set, high-school "grid queen" (see item).



**HONORING** the late Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States, a street in Victoria de las Tunas, Cuba, was recently given his name. This plaque was donated by the local Rotary Club, idea instigator.



**IF SMILES** can reach around the world, this photo represents many a long trip. It was taken on the first anniversary of a club for adolescent crippled children which the Rotary Club of **Sydney, Australia**,

is sponsoring as a Community Service project. During its first year the membership increased from 19 to more than 100, and it is still going up. Usually about 50 persons attend the group's Wednesday gatherings.



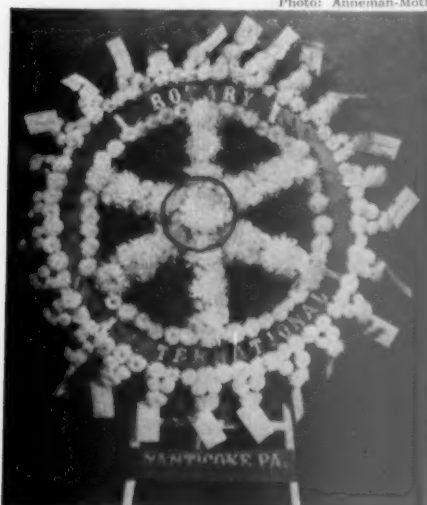
FOLKS back home soon know how their G.I.s are faring at Teaneck, N. J. (also see item).



ROTARY-sponsored Scouts in Carson City, Nev., are top paper savers (see item).



WANT a speaker from afar? At Clarion, Iowa, they fly 'em in (also see item).



HERE'S an idea that could bloom anywhere: When the Nanticoke, Pa., Rotary Club had its charter night, names of the members were pinned to this Rotary wheel.

\$150 to purchase an eye-testing machine for use in the schools. Glasses and medical care will be furnished for needy students. . . . The Rotary Club of RANDELMAN, N. C., recently allocated approximately \$100 for the purchase of football equipment for the local high-school team.

**'Mike' Messages Mean Lot to Mom** Eighteen wounded G.I.'s hailing from many corners of the U. S. A. were Thanksgiving Day guests of the Rotary Club of TEANECK, N. J. After "unstuffing" the turkey and stuffing themselves, the veterans, all of whom are convalescing at a near-by hospital, were taken to a local radio station, where recordings were made (see cut) of their Thanksgiving messages for the folks back home.

**Scouts Scrape Up the Scrap** This story starts in 1943 when the Rotary Club of CARSON CITY, NEV., accepted the responsibility for collecting the entire county's waste paper. The job was handled by the Club-sponsored Boy Scout troop—and handled well. Since then ten carloads (over 516,000 pounds) have been shipped from CARSON CITY (see cut), with the Scouts receiving credit for eight of them. The average collection per Scout was 12,750 pounds, and the per capita collection for the county was 175.

**Speaker Comes Down to Earth** The Air Age has arrived in CLARION, IOWA. More than 400 persons in this community of 3,000 have taken flying lessons, utilizing local modern airport facilities. Knowing this, it is not surprising that the local Rotary Club took advantage of its air resources to bring an outstanding speaker from DES MOINES, some 90-miles distant (see cut), sending its Program Chairman and a crack pilot to fly the speaker and his wife to the city for the engagement. The round trip took but an hour and a half.

**Champs Feted at Frankenmuth** Anyone who attended the recent annual sportsmen's dinner tendered by the Rotary Club of FRANKENMUTH, MICH., can answer this question: "What makes FRANKENMUTH tick?" Among the guests at this year's lively affair were three members of the world-champion Detroit Tiger baseball team.

**For That Man Still in Uniform** A special committee has been set up by the Rotary Club of UTICA, N. Y., to solicit home-town newspapers for 3,000 ill or wounded servicemen stationed in a local military hospital. . . . Patients in the military hospital in GALESBURG, ILL., receive books and magazines regularly from the Rotary Club of PEORIA. . . . One of the projects of the Rotary Club of HALIFAX, N. S., CANADA, is that of providing comforts for hospitalized merchant navy seamen. . . . Hospitalized servicemen received a generous share of the benefits of the more than \$4,200 of war-

activity contributions of the OAKLAND, CALIF., Rotary Club during the past year. Contributions aggregated nearly \$16,000, including \$5,356 to community welfare, a special Red Cross gift of \$4,268, and British War Relief of \$1,958.

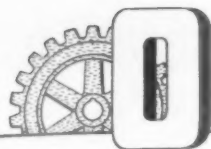
Since the War Effort Committee of the Rotary Club of JOHANNESBURG, SOUTH AFRICA, was organized in 1941, its good work has been felt to the extent of £14,920. The good has extended as far as CAIRO, EGYPT, where a soldiers' club received £1,000.

**Sacramento All at Sea** Members of the Rotary Club of SACRAMENTO, CALIF., "set their sails" recently and slipped out into the harbor for a meeting at sea which will linger long in their collective memories. Their boat cruised past "flat-tops," destroyers, and naval craft of all types—many of which none of the landlubbers could identify. The sea sights seen satisfied everyone; so did the box lunches.

**Woking Is Wide Awake** Members of the Rotary Club of WOKING, ENGLAND, have been working hard—a glance at a recent report of Club activities discloses. The Club has "adopted" a ward in the local war hospital and has provided furniture, a gramophone, records, periodicals, smokes, and other comforts for the wounded. One member has taken up the job of transporting patients to and from their homes to hospital or curative post.

**24 More Names on Rotary Roll** Rotary's roster has been increasing steadily. Congratulations to these 24 Clubs (some readmitted) which have just been added (sponsor Clubs listed in parentheses):

PARIS, FRANCE (Readmitted)  
Pres.: Edmond Chaix, 31 Rue de Pen-thièvre, Paris (8e)  
OSLO, NORWAY (Readmitted)  
Pres.: Otto Falkenberg, Kongens Gate 2.  
BERGEN, NORWAY (Readmitted)  
Pres.: Ole Friele, Vågsallmenning 14.  
FREDRIKSTAD, NORWAY (Readmitted)  
Pres.: August Hansen.  
TONSBERG, NORWAY (Readmitted)  
Pres.: Reidar Rod, Vallovelien 10.  
MANILA, THE PHILIPPINES (Readmitted)  
Pres.: Gil J. Puyat, 190 Rodriguez Arias.  
LAPPEENRANTA, FINLAND (Mikkeli)  
Pres.: Rev. Kaiku Kallio, Aionkatu 2.  
BARRANCABERMEJA, COLOMBIA (Bucaramanga)  
Pres.: Daniel Benítez V.  
GOODMAYES, ENGLAND  
Pres.: F. Sidney Thirsk, H. Chappel & Co., Ltd., Grove Road, Chadwell Heath, Essex.  
JOURDANTON, TEX. (Poteet)  
Pres.: Claude A. Welborn.  
ORILLIA, ONT., CANADA (Gravenhurst)  
Pres.: George A. Anderson.  
KALONA, IOWA (Wellman)  
Pres.: E. J. Hesselschwerdt.  
NANTICOKE, PA. (Wilkes-Barre)  
Pres.: Louis H. Siebecker.  
LANCO, CHILE (Loncoche)  
Pres.: Eliseo Sepúlveda Aroca, Casilla 52.  
PENRITH, AUSTRALIA (Parramatta)  
Pres.: Oscar Ward Fletcher, Box 5.  
NARRANDERA, AUSTRALIA (Leeton)  
Pres.: Harold George Rich, Twynam St.  
HUMBOLDT, TENN. (Trenton)  
Pres.: C. E. Brock, Junior High School.  
GOSFORD, AUSTRALIA (Newcastle)  
Pres.: Thomas Lynch, Rural Bank.  
BRECKENRIDGE, MO. (Hamilton)  
Pres.: E. E. Divinia.  
BEDLINGTONSHIRE, ENGLAND  
Pres.: A. A. Waterhouse, Hartford Road, Bedlington, Northumb.  
WOMBWELL, ENGLAND  
Pres.: J. Upton.



### On Being Natural

B. CHAIKIN, *Rotarian*  
*Architect*  
*Jerusalem, Palestine*

One of the most natural and honest expressions of inter-Club friendship is to my mind that which was expressed by a visiting Rotarian to this Club in 1930 when we were still meeting at St. John's Hotel in the old city: "Fellow Rotarians, my name is So-and-So. My Rotary Club is in Hastings. My classification is laundering. I was pleasantly surprised to find a Rotary Club in Jerusalem. I thought you were all savages. As I am sure few of you know where Hastings is—well, Hastings is where William slew Harold, and if any of you come to Hastings, I will look after you." —From a Rotary Club address.

### 'Intolerance Is Right'

LT. COL. CARROLL WRIGHT, *Rotarian*  
*A.P.O. 218*  
*New York, New York*

Intolerance, for lack of a better word, is to me not wrong but right. It is strong, while tolerance is weak. It is active, while tolerance is passive. The world holds little respect for a vacillating person, yet that person is tolerant. It admires a strong-minded person with definite, clear-cut ideas and the ability and power to put them across. That person is intolerant. Those things in which this individual has formed definite ideas after careful thought as to what is right become matters of intolerance with him. . . .

Intolerance, it seems, is the ability to stand against what we believe wrong and try to suppress by mental or physical force, in the final analysis, that which can in any way injure or destroy those things we value, either to ourselves, our homes, or our livelihoods. It's the intolerance of evil that makes us fight for that which is good and best for our homes and our nation.

### 'One Good Turn . . .'

MARIANO FONT  
*Chairman*  
*Overseas Rotary Fellowship*  
*New York, New York*

A few years ago I was taking some American friends to dinner at the *Tour d'Argent*, a famous restaurant in Paris on the Seine River, overlooking Notre Dame. On entering the elevator to take us to the roof, an American couple were refused admittance because they had made no reservations. They seemed most upset for that was their last night in Paris and had reserved it for that famous place.

I felt sorry for them and although I did not know them, I asked them to come with me as I knew the owner of the restaurant and would see what I could do for them. Reluctantly the

owner offered to squeeze in a small table.

The unknown couple showed me their deep appreciation by exchanging cards. The gentleman was a businessman from Chicago and knew little or nothing of our Rotary spirit.

Time passed. In fact, I had forgotten the incident completely. When I came to America a few years ago, I met some old friends from Chicago here in New York. They invited me to dinner, which I gladly accepted. On the evening of the dinner one of my Chicago friends said to me, "I am sorry, Mariano, but I will not be your host tonight; I met some old friends from Chicago here in the hotel and when I told them I had invited you to dinner, they insisted on offering that dinner to you and they have prepared quite an elaborate affair."

I have never had such a fine "French" dinner in the United States. Even the menu was beautifully painted with my initials.

By a strange coincidence the friends of my Chicago friends happened to be the unknown American couple I met in the *Tour d'Argent* in Paris and they wanted to return me the compliment.

Moral: The world is getting smaller and smaller and a good deed can be done anywhere and at anytime.

### Each Has a Label

JAMES E. SHELTON, *Rotarian*  
*Banker*  
*Los Angeles, California*

It is vitally important that boys get started right. Their whole future lives depend upon it. A man is either honest or dishonest—his word is either good

or it isn't. There is no halfway ground. In the long run your associates will know you for what you are and label you in their minds for what you are worth. The aggregate opinions of those who know you constitute your reputation, and your reputation, which is one of your most valuable assets, will be pretty clear reflection of what you are. You can't fool all the people all the time.

The same principles apply equally to you boys, both in your work and in your sports. A hard, clean fighter in sports, taking no unfair advantage, but trying to win, taking defeat cheerfully, but with a dogged determination to try again and succeed, will show those same qualities in later years, whether in business life or in civic life.—From an address before the Los Angeles, California, Area Council of the Boy Scouts of America.

### On Interracial Etiquette

ORDWAY TEAD, *Chairman*  
*Executive Committee*  
*Council for Democracy*  
*New York, New York*

A committee for the Council for Democracy, after an inquiry on interracial etiquette, offers this list of situations wherein white people most often offend the feelings of Negroes:

1. The word "Negro" should always commence with a capital just as the words "Jew" and "Indian." Such capitalization is a fitting symbol of racial self-respect. "Colored" and "black" can begin with a small letter the same as "white." The logic is that the term "Negro" refers to a specific racial group and hence deserves the capital. The terms "colored," "black," "white," "brown," and "yellow" are simply descriptive of the color of one's skin.

2. Negroes like to be addressed by the customary titles of polite and civil society: "Mr.," "Mrs.," "Miss." Where there is no personal acquaintance, they resent being addressed by their first names or



"IT WILL NOT be necessary anymore, Hildegard, to give the largest portion to Mr. Brown's office boy when he comes to dinner."

by the slightly more formal last name. Adults dislike being called "boy," "girl," "aunt," "uncle." Negro women dislike the term "Negress."

3. Taboo, of course, are the epithets "nigger" and "darky." Negro audiences do not appreciate them in jokes. The argument is that such jokes hold the Negro up to ridicule.

4. A sentimental tale about one's "old black mammy" will prevent or destroy rapport with a Negro audience. Colored students will frequently hiss a white speaker who eulogizes his father's old black mammy.

5. The Negro population has upper-, middle-, and lower-class distinctions which closely approximate those of the white population. Snobbish, perhaps, but an upper-class black intellectual does not like to be treated as some people treat their cooks. Negroes resent the blanket generalization that all of them are socially, economically, and educationally alike, just as do white people.

6. The movie industry seems determined to perpetuate a myth about the place of the Negro in contemporary America. Who has seen a movie in which a Negro was something other than a servant, buffoon, or criminal? There is every reason why the movies should cease to be condescending or offensive in their portrayal of the Negro.

7. Negroes want to be treated like ordinary human beings. Paternalism is almost as deadly a sin as deliberate mistreatment. The point at issue is that the Negro in America today feels that on the basis of real accomplishment he should be treated as an equal. This, of course, is the crux of the problem.

#### **'There Is No Neutral'**

SEATON BURRIDGE, Rotarian  
Cardiff, Wales

If you want a better world, start now by taking an interest in politics,

in the politics of this society, in the politics of your town, in the politics of your country. Remember that politics is the art of living, and to live clean let these golden rules be your guide: Hold integrity as sacred, observe good manners, have a wholesome control over your temper, and sacrifice money before principle. If you want a better world, start now; do not underestimate the importance of your significance by saying to yourself, "What can I do? What is the good of my vote?" Remember all the great wonders of the world have their origin in an organic life so small that the naked eye cannot see it. Remember that your vote is a microscopical act for good or for evil. If you vote for a man of moral integrity, good manners with self-control, who puts principle before self-interest, then your vote is definitely an act toward a better world, but if you are apathetic and sit on the fence, then your act is definitely toward war, atrocities, and inhuman activities. *There is no neutral.* Those who are not for are against.—From a Rotary Club address.

#### **Tips for Boys' Club Sponsors**

PAUL ZACHES, Rotarian  
Printer  
Monterey, California

A year or more ago several prominent local men, led by the chief of police, sensed the need of a boys' club to relieve certain situations which had developed among the youth of our community. A corporation was formed called the Monterey Boys' Club, Inc. The Boys Work Committee of our Club took an active interest. Results have been gratifying. Recently a report was made on the basis of Monterey's experience which other cities and groups may find of real interest. An excerpt from the report is as follows:

It is too early to estimate or anticipate the long-term result of this coordinated program. Certain elements have become ap-

parent, however, which are stated for the benefit of those who anticipate launching a similar project:

1. Municipal financial aid is helpful, but not imperative.
2. Incorporation makes business management of affairs easier.
3. Intelligent adult population is more interested in solution of youth problems than is generally suspected, and will do all it is asked to do to help.
4. Coeducational clubs at this age level will not work. Separate organizations for both sexes are necessary.
5. Carefully selected adult supervision is important. Versatility, leadership, physical sturdiness, and composure are important qualities.
6. Boys of all races and social levels are compatible at this age.
7. If the program is adequate, the pride in the Club will prevent damage to fixtures, and even the most careless boy will use caution in handling equipment. Caretaker work will be done by the membership.
8. Cooperation of parents in program building and individual behavior problems is beneficial and usually easy to secure.
9. Adult supervisor must lead, not drive, and allow disciplinary leeway as dictated by good judgment.
10. Choosing of operational officers by club from its own membership places mature complexion on club in its members' eyes and assures diligent cooperation and interest in the pursuit of the higher purposes of the organization.
11. The leadership and active participation of the police department as organizational coordinator are absolutely necessary. No other organization or city group is or should be closer to the young people of the community.

#### **Use the Bomb of Good Fellowship**

SIR CLIFFORD AGARWALA, Rotarian  
Judge  
Patna, India

If . . . we have lost our faith in man's ability to withstand the temptation to emulate the futile flight to destruction of the Gadarene swine, we can at least adopt timely measures to head him off. Indeed, it is already being said that measures are envisaged by scientists which may be hoped successfully to counter this new form of frightfulness [the atomic bomb]. But we need not wait on science. Let us counter the atomic bomb with a bomb which is already existing—which has existed ever since mankind began to gather together on the village green to exchange the news of the day—the bomb of good fellowship. It has lain ready to hand all through the centuries and, in spite of the sporadic efforts of an occasional wise man to invite attention to it, its potentialities have never been explored. Let us swamp the world with this old and perfected bomb and thus destroy forever the hatreds, suspicions, and intolerances which have hitherto proved the insurmountable obstacles to human happiness. The energy released by the splitting of the atom may then be directed into channels which will irrigate and fertilize that happiness.

#### **Rotary Prayer**

J. SHENTON LODGE, Rotarian  
Clergyman  
Leesburg, Virginia

The following Rotary Prayer should be sung to the tune of *Londonderry Air*:  
*Eternal Father, hear the prayer of Rotary,  
That every race and creed of man shall find  
Their common way to brotherhood and harmony,  
And come, at last, to peace thou hast designed.  
Then, as our wheel of fellowship is turning,  
To mark the friendly lanes of service free,  
Fix in our hearts a flame which, ever burning,  
Shall shine upon the paths of Rotary.*

#### **Flags of the Nations**

*When we see the flags of nations, in their varied hues displayed,  
Are they merely decorations on the street for some parade?  
Are they merely striped bunting, with an emblem here and there  
Just to please the eye that's hunting for bright colors everywhere?*

*When our eye picks out Old Glory, our emotions hold full sway,  
For we know the glorious story that its stars and stripes portray.  
But the flags of other nations have a story all their own.  
All men thrill, at celebrations, when they see their colors flown.*

*For their crosses, symbols, bars, have a meaning they revere,  
As the glorious Stripes and Stars have a meaning for us here.  
If we know a nation's history; how its heroes fought and died;  
Know its tales of myth and mystery; its religious and its social side,*

*We will realize the oneness of all mankind's hopes and fears;  
We will strive to make conditions men have dreamed of through the years,  
When no more we'll settle troubles on the bloody battlefield  
But, in friendly consultation, win some points and others yield.*

*For the future holds a promise of a time when wars shall cease  
And a better understanding will bring universal peace.  
"When the war drums throb no longer and the battle flags are furled  
In the Parliament of Man, the Federation of the World."*

J. E. RICHMOND, Rotarian, Eugene, Oregon

# 'I'd Tell the New Rotarian . . .'

"What would you, as a man old and experienced in Rotary, like to tell the new Rotarian if you had the opportunity?" That question was put to a large number of Rotarians by Edwin J. Brown, dean of University College, St. Louis University, and a member of the Rotary Club of St. Louis, Missouri.\* Back to him from various parts of the Rotary world came the answers—some 50,000 words of them. Following are but a few of the typical comments Rotarian Brown received.

In these days of stress it is well for Rotarians to remember that Rotary International is not a pacifistic organization; that Rotary International has no peace plan other than the developing of friendship among all the peoples of the earth; that Rotary International demands that the individual Rotarian be a loyal, a devoted, a serving citizen of his own country; that Rotary International and Rotarians generally are convinced that war in all its stupidity, all its futility, all its uselessness, is outmoded as a process by which we should continue the settlement of international disputes; that in spite of this, the time comes when men must fight for home, for heritage, for ideals and traditions, and for common decency—and the man who will not fight for these things seems to be unworthy of them; and finally and in connection with our thinking and our efforts, Rotary International and Rotarians must strive, however hard the job, as they fight for the things we mention, and for the maintenance of the sanctity of the pledged word, for the recognition of the dignity of the human soul—to keep hate from their hearts. It is a tremendous task. Rotary will do its duty.

TOM J. DAVIS  
Past President  
Rotary International  
Butte, Montana

Well, suppose that you advise your new member to get intimately acquainted with each and every member as a first step. Suggest to him that he make observations as to what his fellow members are thinking about, and what their problems are, and how they are trying to solve them. He must see that Rotary is fundamentally an educational process. Rotary helps a man to keep his feet on the ground. It helps him to get the "low-down" as well as the "high-up" on things.

PAUL P. HARRIS  
Founder  
Rotary International  
Chicago, Illinois

A new Rotarian may have to pay a heavy price for the continuance of conditions under which he has lived in the past and he will want more than ever the fellowship of men with Rotary principles

to maintain the things which must survive this terrible period of the world's history. He must know that Rotary is not a hobby to be taken up as one of the passing side issues of life, but as one of the movements in the world of vital importance calling forth on his part sacrifice and service.

W. L. P. FLOAT  
Past District Representative  
Rotary International  
High Wycombe, England

Be sincere. Learn all you can about the ideals and principles of Rotary. Be an active Rotarian, or, in other words, give of yourself to Rotary. A true giver receives as he gives. You may at times question the practicability of Rotary. You may become disappointed in the actions and ethics of some Rotarians. Do not let this discourage you. Rotary in 40 years has encircled the globe. It must, therefore, appeal to men of worth, wherever they may be.

ARTHUR F. FITZGERALD  
Past Director  
Rotary International  
Windsor, Ontario, Canada

Rotary is a way of life. It gives to the ordinary man who tries to find some plan upon which his affairs may be ordered and his way made plain in a tangled world, a simple, practical, working philosophy. That philosophy sums up into: Any man may do well in friendship, business, community affairs, and in his broader relation to the nation and

to the world by applying as the basis of success in each of these directions the elementary principle of service to others.

ALLISON WARE  
Past Vice-President  
Rotary International  
Chico, California

A new Rotarian may be the very best man in the community, and yet not be doing much for the progress of mankind unless he puts his good qualities and his good ideals and his good influence to work to the common good of all in that community. As someone has said, "The best garden is not the one that has the least weeds, but is the one that produces the most fruit and vegetables."

JEFF H. WILLIAMS  
Past Director  
Rotary International  
Chickasha, Oklahoma

I have been abroad several times on newspaper assignments, and over there Rotary meant the tops and was taken very seriously. I met an English Rotarian in Norway a number of years ago, and he advised me strongly to wear my Rotary pin because it marked the wearer as a very honorable person.

CYRUS C. HUNGERFORD  
Cartoonist, Post-Gazette  
Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

You should be proud to be the one man in your vocation in this community to fill your classification in Rotary. It is a compliment to your ability, your leadership, and your character; but while being complimented, don't go high-hat toward those who are not in-

## Odd Shots

Can you match the photo below for uniqueness, human interest, coincidence, or just plain out-of-the-ordinary-ness? Then send it to the Editor of *The Rotarian*. You will receive a check for \$3 if your "odd shot" is used. But remember—it must be different!



ALL HITCHED UP and some place to go—which means to work. While aiding his master in an Alaskan field, this bull was photo-noted by G. W. Gasser, Fairbanks, Alaska, Rotarian.

\* Rotarian Brown was a member of the Rotary Club of Emporia, Kansas, at the time his replies were secured.—Eds.

vited into the Rotary Club, for remember that being a Rotarian implies an obligation far more important than regular attendance at luncheons and good service on Committees. It implies that you represent your classification in Rotary with dignity and honor, and that you represent Rotary in your community by being the best citizen you know how to be.

LAWRENCE MILLER  
Dallas, Texas

Rotary is an exemplification of an ideal; it tries to put into everyday language and everyday practice those things so admired and respected through the ages by civilization: decency, honesty, morality, honor, justness, fair play. It is an ideal, but not a religion. It has no politics, no race, no creed, yet it is a common ground upon which all men of honor can stand; a common tongue all men can speak.

W. C. RASTETTER, JR.  
Past District Governor  
Rotary International  
Fort Wayne, Indiana

The closer association with older Rotarians will tend to shape the pathway you too are to follow and should lighten your load. Without doubt, their experience will lift you over the harder places. In Rotary, as in everything else in life, you do not travel alone. Rotary is worth your effort.

J. FORD WHITE  
Salida, Colorado

You are not going to be a bit different sort of a man after you become a Rotarian than you were when you were on the outside looking in; and, furthermore, if you try to be too different, you won't do very much good for Rotary or for yourself. Don't try to change yourself. You couldn't do it if you tried. Just try to improve a little in the things you always tried to be and to do.

HOWARD CONANT  
Past District Governor  
Rotary International  
Holyoke, Massachusetts

You have been accepted into Rotary because your fellowmen believe in you. They believe that the ideals of Rotary are safe in your keeping. These men believe that the code of ethics is the true expression of a desire on the part of all Rotarians to serve society honestly and efficiently. I hope that this code of ethics will be a constant reminder of the duty you owe to your craft, to your customer, to your employer, to your employee, and—to yourself.

STANLEY W. PERRY  
Past District Governor  
Rotary International  
Perth, Australia

A new Rotarian should feel that he is being admitted into a world-wide movement, whose object is primarily to make men more useful in their community and in the world at large; that he should accept the responsibilities that this involves, by being in regular attendance at

his Club luncheons, by giving his best service to the Committee to which he may be appointed, and by taking a full share in the work of his Club; that he cannot receive unless he gives.

FREDERICK J. BRICE  
Past District Representative  
Rotary International  
Bangor, Northern Ireland

As a Rotarian, you must realize in the first place that Rotary is preëminently idealistic. The values it provides are intangible, but nonetheless real and significant. If you will be diligent in your attendance, and devoted to whatever service is assigned to you to do, you will rediscover real worth in the fellowship which you enjoy every week around the luncheon table.

ELMORE PETERSEN  
Past District Governor  
Rotary International  
Boulder, Colorado

I am convinced that new Rotarians and all Rotarians need to feel more deeply the *individual responsibility* that Rotary membership carries with it. Some of the old boys are almost hopeless on that score, but the new Rotarians can take the idea, and in reality it, to me, is the essence of Rotary.

KENNETH MCFARLAND  
Superintendent of Schools  
Topeka, Kansas

In industry the craftsmen known as patternmakers are the highly skilled technical and efficient workmen who cut the patterns or models for others to

follow. If you, a Rotarian businessman, are to qualify as a patternmaker, you must have the trained touch of the technician, but in addition you must have the personal touch of the humanitarian.

RILEY W. DOE  
Past District Governor  
Rotary International  
Oakland, California

I think I should expand the idea that if the beginner in Rotary will read with care the Four Objects of Rotary and analyze each carefully, and act on it in accordance with his own initiative and judgment, he cannot go far away.

ROY J. WEAVER  
Past Director  
Rotary International  
Pueblo, Colorado

The world needs idealists who plant their feet on the rock of fact and keep their eyes, not on the sordid things around them, but on the ideals for which they strive. Rotary holds an ideal, a higher motive than mere private gain—that is, the oneness of humanity.

ALVIS M. YATES  
Lenoir, North Carolina

Rotary has its big job—the task of re-instilling in the community in which it exists those cardinal virtues of integrity and truth, which have in many ways been neglected. Rotary has the idealism to teach it.

HARRY C. BROWN  
Past District Governor  
Rotary International  
Denver, Colorado

## What Kind of War Memorial?

### Useful Ones Best Honor the Hero

[Continued from page 27]

always a possibility, but the bronze or stone marker will turn up somewhere even in these surroundings."

Certainly the marker will be there. The question is, will the bronze or stone marker *alone* be as fitting a memorial as a living memorial containing the bronze or stone marker?

As for Mr. Moses' reference to civic organizations, I am a member of a civic club now promoting the erection of a memorial community recreation building. I know of Legion posts in at least two cities interested in similar projects. I am in touch with parents of college students who died in the war who wish to award memorial scholarships. These memorials will not be "intangible." The name will appear in all college publications year after year. Nor will an endowed hospital room with a bronze tablet on the door.

Monuments of the past have glorified the warrior and war itself. The sons whom we would memorialize see nothing glorious in war. Let our monuments to them then glorify their sacrifices and their courage. Let them be

agencies for future peace, not war. Understanding must be cultivated by little groups of individuals before it can spread over a nation. Therefore every effort must be made to develop the best type of community life. Such life, I maintain, can be greatly promoted by living memorials. Such memorials will immortalize the youth who are saving democracy. They will exist in the more abundant lives of those who follow them.

In the public square at Chateau Thierry stands a statue of Montaigne. Critics say it is not well done and does not properly represent the man. At one side of the square is a social settlement with a crèche, a kindergarten, a library, and a war museum. This institution was given by Americans as a memorial to American boys who died there in the Second Battle of the Marne. The citizens of the community will be quick to tell you that that is the best memorial they have ever heard of.

God forbid that, facing the challenge of a new day, we should erect dead memorials.

# What Kind of War Memorial?

Let Our New Monuments Inspire—and Endure

[Continued from page 25]

unity of concept that renders these monuments great. Free of any utilitarian handicap, they speak their messages clearly, forcefully, and at once. It is for that reason that I cite them here. Naturally, few communities can afford works so costly—yet every community can capture in its monument, whether large or small, the integrity of thought and the exalting beauty of these great pieces. But capture them it never can, I fear, in a gymnasium or a tennis court dedicated, in the last analysis, to the motions and sounds of the living. Committees formed to honor the soldier dead should, I submit, definitely avoid utilitarian memorials.

A favorite theme among those who urge the building of "living memorials" is that monuments to heroes of earlier wars have been so poorly done. While it must be admitted that there are poor monuments in my own country as there are in all others, the generalization is far too sweeping. It ignores such splendid portrait statues as Farragut and Nathan Hale in New York, as the Shaw Memorial in Boston, as the General Lawton figure in Indiana, and as the great standing Lincoln in Chicago. It overlooks such excellent works as the U. S. Army's First Division Monument, composed of a huge column surmounted by a symbolic figure of Victory, which stands before the War Department Building in Washington. And what of the many impressive and beautifully landscaped monuments to the Allied armies that stand on the battlefields of France?

There are splendid war memorials,



JAMES E. FRASER'S *The End of the Trail*, an example of contemporary sculpture that has proved hugely and enduringly popular. It was unveiled in San Francisco in 1915.

artistically wrought and inspiration-filled, in every land.

But suppose that your community has funds neither for a Washington Monument—which, of course, only a whole nation could afford—nor even for a fine piece of sculpture. What kind of memorial can it then obtain?

Consider a sheer panel of enduring granite or marble bearing some finely designed lettering. Flank it perhaps by sculptured symbolic figures in relief or in the round. Picture for this simple memorial an ample and beautiful architectural setting. Someone has observed that nothing in the great pantheonic Jefferson Memorial in Washington will impress the visitor more than these words of the great democrat deeply chiselled into the walls: "I HAVE SWORN UPON THE ALTAR OF GOD ETERNAL HOSTILITY AGAINST EVERY FORM OF TYRANNY OVER THE MIND OF MAN."

Yes, consider the power of great words. Recall the inscription on the simple monument the Spartans raised to their sons who had died at Thermopylae: "O PASSER BY, TELL THE LACEDAEMONIANS THAT WE LIE HERE OBEYING THEIR ORDERS."

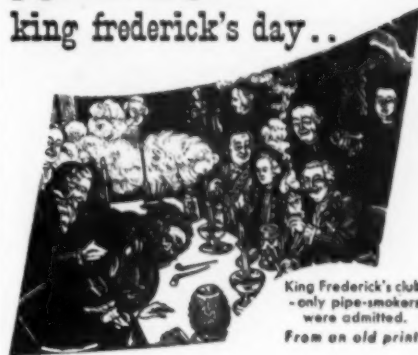
The theme of an eternal light is another possibility. It is a beautiful symbol. An imaginative architect can employ it in many a different setting.

The lack of a dominating flagpole in villages and cities has always depressed me. Its possibilities as a memorial are legion. It can be combined with a beautiful base of stone on which the names of those killed in action are inscribed. Sculptured elements might well enrich the base. Set in handsomely landscaped surroundings, such a flagpole would, I believe, win wide appreciation.

Do not, of course, close your mind to the possibility of good sculpture. It may not be beyond your reach. You may have in your own or in a near-by community a skilled sculptor well suited to such a commission. And it may well prove that for far less money than you would spend for a memorial swimming pool—which your community should have obtained by other means—it can have an ennobling piece of art that will lift up the eyes of your citizens as long as there are eyes to view it.

But, above all, dignify your memorial with the proper setting. Give it space and focus and the right turn to the sun (in the Northern Hemisphere that means make it face south). A notable example of what *not* to do in the placing of monuments is the Daniel Webster statue in Central Park, New York City. Though it is large and though

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king frederick's day..



.. but then not even a king  
could have an



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thousands pass it daily, perhaps not one person in a hundred knows whom it represents. It is used as a traffic rotary for cars to whirl around.

When the Commission of Fine Arts broached to the United States Congress the placing of the Lincoln Memorial where it now is, "Uncle Joe" Cannon shouted, "I will not have my Lincoln placed in that blank-blank swamp!" It was a swamp at that time, but in the conception of the Memorial and the Washington Monument and the Capitol as a trinity, that seemed the logical site. And there, on filled-in ground and on piles driven in to hold the building, it was built.

When the memorial was completed, "Uncle Joe" stood before it with tears in his eyes and said to the chairman of the Commission: "You should have started to educate me in these matters when I was in kindergarten. It is more beautiful than I dreamed could be possible."

One further suggestion: give your artist time. The unveiling will last but an hour, the monument forever.

Surely whatever memorial we make for our soldiers and sailors should endure as a record for all time. The word "living" is a fine word and one in which we are all interested. Nevertheless, those memorials which we know as "living" or practical are really short lived. They have not endured as works of art. Yet many communities are considering the planting of trees as memorials. I recall an avenue of dogwood planted for that purpose. The trees in blossom are beautiful—but that beauty lasts only a few weeks. The grove has no monumental arrangement to explain its meaning and would have even less significance after the trees have aged and died.

The Winged Victory of Samothrace is another example of what I mean by memorials that *do* live. That superb war memorial, poised on the prow of a ship, is 2,000 years old and has been fought for through many wars, even to World War II. We can expect a like durability for the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier, which is held most sacred in our time. Every nation has one enshrined in its heart. It is placed on the most hallowed site, such as Arlington Cemetery in my country. The one in France rests before the Arc de Triomphe. There has been no thought of using the Unknown Soldiers of the



SAINT-GAUDENS' bronze statue of Lincoln is called "the greatest portrait statue" in the United States. Unveiled in 1887, it stands in Lincoln Park in Chicago, Ill.

world for practical purposes, and no more should any of our soldiers of World War II who have made the supreme sacrifice be used for such purpose.

I have, I reiterate, no quarrel with the planting of trees and the erection of splendid civic buildings. If a community needs them, let it do its best to obtain them. But why do so under what to me seems the pretext of calling them memorials? From a sensitive viewpoint, does it seem right that the sacrifice of those who have given their lives be used as a means to raise money for practical memorials which will add to the comfort of the living? Many appear to think so. Is it possible, then, that our ideas are changing, that our thoughts are not so exalted as they were in the past?

A memorial to our glorious dead should be erected to live through the ages, remain sacred forever, and be consecrated to the heroic deeds of those who have fought and died for the nation's unquenchable desire for freedom.

The religion of the Parthenon is gone, that of the Mayan Temple is lost, but they, with the Pyramids, the Pantheon in Rome, and the Victory of Samothrace, remain proof that monuments with their great art messages live on as civilizations age and disappear.

### 'Ultimate Justice'

Why should there not be a patient confidence in the ultimate justice of the people? Is there any better or equal hope in the world?

—From Abraham Lincoln's First Inaugural Address

# Letters from Europe and Asia

**M**ORE and more letters from men who belonged to European and Asiatic Rotary Clubs that were war casualties have recently reached the Secretariat of Rotary International. Here are excerpts from three of them, supplementing those appearing in earlier issues.

Writing from Prague-Hostiver, Czechoslovakia, JAROSLAV PODHAJSKY, Governor of District 66 and a member of the European Advisory Committee in 1930-31, had this to say:



Podhajsky

"After six years of struggle and uncertainty, when not one of us was ever sure that he would be safe and living another day, we have through the combined efforts of our allies finally

gained our liberty. . . .

"To start business and manufacture in a country where German occupants have been taking away everything of value, deprived of cars and locomotives (of 100,000 cars only 25,000 or even less are left), the lack of raw material of all sorts, where the population is still very badly off if not starving, and the standing occupation army on the West and East with all its bad influence, is extremely difficult.

"All the difficulties must be slowly removed. You must not forget our situation in the center of Europe, cut off from seaports, with unsatisfactory railroad communication, with practically no automobiles on account of a lack of tires and benzine. The only communication, by airmail, does not bring us more than letters. We are completely deprived of technical and any other magazines. In the last seven years we have not received a single copy of THE ROTARIAN.

"I personally was living during the occupation in a suburb of Prague, my window facing a railroad station, where I have seen daily all military transports passing by, soldiers singing and loafing . . . long rows of carloads of civilian workers hungry and poorly dressed. But the most pitiful scene in the last Winter was a transport of civilian prisoners, men in pants and shirts, women in blouses, standing in open cars, 50 in one carload. It was bitter cold, 10 or 15 degrees below zero (centigrade). These men and women were horror stricken, crying loudly. Who moved was shot during the passage. These 3,000 men and women were on their way ten days; on a track of ten miles, 50 were thrown out of the car either frozen, shot, or dead of hunger. They did not get anything to eat or drink during the whole passage, and upon arrival at a concentration camp were sent back the same way, as there was no room for them. I have heard that only half of the number arrived alive at the concentration camp, but badly frozen. How many arrived alive at the end of their route in 20 days I do not know. I suppose not a single

one. This was the way Germans treated their victims. . . .

"Fifty percent of my best friends have died in concentration camps. I have escaped execution only by a miracle. Being Czech, honorary representative of the High Commissioner for Refugees under the protection of the League of Nations . . . handling mostly Jewish matters, Past Governor of R. I., active member of the Sokol organization and many others, I was imprisoned in 1942."

Past Governor Podhajsky told, too, of heavy losses suffered by the former Rotary Club of Prague, naming prominent

members who were executed, others who did not outlive atrocities of concentration camps.

From an internment camp in Shanghai, China, comes a letter from E. F.



Harris

HARRIS, who served as Honorary Commissioner of Rotary International of China, Hong Kong, and The Philippines in 1933-35. He writes:

"At the first opportunity and while still in camp, I hasten to send you my greetings and those of the other

Rotarians in the Chapel Camp at Shang-



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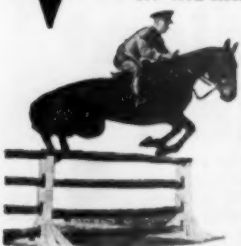
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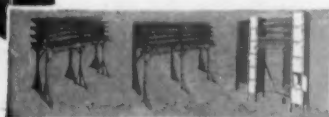
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hai. Although the past 3½ years have been somewhat of a nightmare, I believe that all Shanghai Rotarians have come through safely, though it is too early for me to have got in touch with many of them.

"British and American Rotarians have all been interned and those who were neutral and the Chinese have done noble work in difficult circumstances in caring for their fellow Rotarians and others by sending food parcels every month.

"And I want to tell you that without those comfort parcels we should not have lived. We should literally have starved. . . .

"You have often been in our thoughts, and we have endeavored to maintain the Rotary tradition by organizing entertainments, lectures, and especially through teaching and work among the young people generally."

Another letter from the Far East was written by RICHARD HOLTUM, who served as Governor of the 80th District in 1941-42. He was not interned, but remained at the Botanic Gardens during the attack on Singapore. He writes: "My house was about half a mile from the final line of defenses. I remained at the Gardens after surrender, and received very kind treatment from Japanese pro-



Holtum

## Talking It Over

[Continued from page 3]

could find no such evidence. The entire story seems to have been founded on hearsay, placed on record by a Kansas editor. It would be easy to make a similar claim about any old song of unknown authorship. In fact, such a claim was recently made in connection with the tune of *The Star Spangled Banner* and promptly denied by the scholars of the Library of Congress.

If anyone can produce documentary evidence of the printing of *Home on the Range* as early as 1874, I shall gladly accept the rebuke and change my story accordingly. In the *History of Popular Music in America*, on which I am working at present, I shall probably mention both stories, besides giving credit to David Guion and John Lomax, who did so much to establish the song with the public. Possibly John Charles Thomas should be mentioned also.

EDITORS' NOTE: Dr. Spaeth's article on *Home on the Range* opened a series on songs popular in Rotary. This month's installment is on page 23.

### Cummings Commended

By A. B. JOHNSON, Rotarian  
Lawyer  
Roodhouse, Illinois

The action of Homer S. Cummings as related in *A Perfect Case*, by Anthony

fessors who came to take charge of scientific institutions in Malaya. The Gardens were maintained as far as equipment and labor permitted, and the extensive collections of dried botanical specimens and the library are intact. My colleague, Mr. Corner, and I were permitted to continue botanical work throughout the Japanese occupation and I hope that the result will be a series of publications which will be of value to future students of the flora of Malaya.

"Food was reasonably abundant for some time after surrender, but during the past year or more supplies of all kinds have been increasingly scarce and expensive. However, we had always an adequate bulk of food, which camp internees did not, though proteins were very deficient.

"I fear that many records of Rotary Clubs in Malaya are lost, but I sent some records of the District Governor and of the Singapore Rotary Club to be preserved as historical archives in the Raffles Library. Rotarian publications were naturally suspected by the Military Police (who maintained a reign of terror everywhere) and it was not advisable to have them around. . . .

"I am sure that service and goodwill are more than ever needed in the world today and that Rotary can continue to play a valuable part in the life of Malaya, especially as regards social contacts between the races of East and West. This latter question will surely be of great importance in the future, with the development of both China and India."

Abbot [THE ROTARIAN for December], cannot be too highly commended. Not only because he protected and saved an innocent man, but because he exemplified what the true function of a prosecutor and a lawyer should be. Every civil and criminal action should be instituted and conducted with a view to ascertaining the truth of the matter at issue, and upon such result render a verdict or decree in accordance therewith. We know what most prosecuting attorneys would have done in Mr. Cummings' case. The fact that he didn't do it marked the case and him as outstanding.

The boxed editorial note says that "Rotary urges a man to dignify his occupation as a way of serving society." No organization could urge a better ideal. I am not sure as to the number or percentage of men who practice such an ideal in their daily vocations, but it would make a wholesome revolution in the business world if they all did.

My hat is off to Mr. Cummings.

### Wanted: Better Men

By HAMMOND MATHEWS, Rotarian  
Mgr., Western Colorado Power Co.  
Silverton, Colorado

I thought *A Perfect Case*, by Anthony Abbot, in THE ROTARIAN for December was interesting and a character statement of value to the few who desire thoughtful consideration, and hopeful for those in trouble. What we need,

among many other things, are more men of stability and strong character in the positions they hold. The law, I believe, is no exception.

I know of an elderly woman who died and left an estate of some \$4,000. It has been estimated by those in a position to know that after the lawyers get through with their work, the \$4,000 will be used up. Fortunately the corpse will not be inconvenienced in this case.

Here's another: A New York State property valued at some \$10,000 was willed to four children of the deceased. When the lawyers were through, the children received \$100 each. I know: I was supposed to be administrator myself.

And a third: A piece of Florida land, above water and all taxes paid, was left to two persons and was administrated by a lawyer, who got a small ranch in Colorado free. The land was sold for about \$2,600—it took three trips for the administrator to complete the transaction. When he had finished his work, each of the beneficiaries received but a few dollars over \$125.

These examples illustrate what I mean when I say that there is need for men of strong character. Things will be no better in world capitals until men in your town and my town become better. It might help if all laws that have not been necessary for the last ten years were repealed. It might tend toward building a world fellowship of men and nations. The outlook, otherwise, I believe is dark.

#### New Twist to Circus Tale

Found by R. M. OSMUN, Rotarian  
Dental-Supplies Retailer  
Newark, New Jersey

The circus story which appeared in *Stripped Gears* in THE ROTARIAN for September and to which Rotarian Reginald Haidon, of Cheltenham Spa, England, objects [*Talking It Over*, December ROTARIAN] may not be so bad as it sounds.

Possibly the man who counted the boys in was a part owner of the circus and didn't want the ticket taker held accountable for the discrepancies that might arise had he not counted the 28 boys as they entered.

Well, at least it's an angle, to keep the story clean.

#### Add: Pascoes in High Places

Asks C. R. ROSBOROUGH, Rotarian  
President, Moline Tool Company  
Moline, Illinois

The letter "Name in High Places" in *Talking It Over* [page 45, THE ROTARIAN for December] brings to my mind another Pascoe whose name is worthy to be put in a high place, as we believe he has a record no one can equal.

William Pascoe, father of John Pascoe, a member of the Rotary Club of Moline, was born in the County of Cornwall, England, in 1853. At 10 years of age he started as a laborer on the tin floors of a tin mine, and at 12 started to learn the blacksmith trade. Continuing work at his trade he came to the United States in 1874, where he worked for the Osceola Consolidated and the

Calumet & Hecla Mining companies in Hubbell, Michigan. He returned to England in 1876, and after his marriage and a honeymoon trip to New Zealand, where he remained for a year, he returned with his wife to the United States, where he resumed work for the Calumet & Hecla Copper Company. He was pensioned in 1923.

He moved with his family to Moline, where he worked continuously for the Moline Tool Company until he retired June 30, 1945, after 82 years' active service, 80 of them as a blacksmith. . . .

We believe that at the time of his retirement he was the oldest working blacksmith, and that his length of service has never been equalled.

#### Declare a 'V. A. Day'

Suggests L. M. DURYEE, Rotarian  
Public Utility Engineer  
Waterbury, Connecticut

The practical way in which civilization can survive in this Atomic Age, which Sir William Beveridge discussed in THE ROTARIAN for January, is through a World Federation. The need for this world government must be forceably demonstrated to all the people everywhere.

I propose as a definite start in this process that the United Nations Organization declare a "V. A. Day." "Victory over Atoms!" At this time, next May, thousands of modern devastating A-bombs—a United States contribution—should be carried to the four corners of the earth by air. Great international publicity, weeks in advance, should be broadcast to the world, heralding "Victory over Atoms." At the zero hour on V. A. Day people from all areas would congregate to see with their own eyes this world-wide demonstration of atom bombing, all bombs to be dropped in prearranged areas where they will do no harm. When the billowing masses of fire, smoke, and vapor have subsided, the people of the world could then inspect the awful remains. They could see for themselves what "uranium fission" means. When they return to their homes, the machinery will have been set up by the United Nations Organization for the adoption of a World Federation, with legislative representatives to be elected by the people from all parts of the world.

Security founded on world union! International brotherhood based upon the strongest of all instincts: the will to survive.

#### French Want Magazines

Says W. W. IRWIN, Secretary-General  
American Chamber of Commerce  
Paris, France

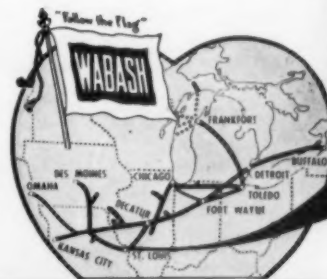
We wish to thank you for your courtesy in sending us THE ROTARIAN, which we will place in the large display rack in the waiting room of the Chamber.

In normal times that rack is a source of information that is continually consulted by French businessmen both large and small, and it is a dull day when the writer does not see at least one Frenchman furiously copying something from one of our technical magazines.



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## Books for Men Home from War

[Continued from page 31]

Here some 60 different fields of individual enterprise, open to the person with limited capital or none, are carefully discussed as to their requirements, possibilities, and limitations, with definite suggestions on getting started.

Specifically for veterans and those advising them are *World War II Veterans' Rights and Benefits*, by Robert T. Kimbrough and George H. Chapman, an authoritative and usable handbook of information on laws affecting veterans and legislative provision for them; and *Psychology for the Returning Serviceman*, edited by Irvin L. Child and Marjorie Van De Water, previously reviewed in this department.

Outside this immediate field, but in line with our thinking about it, is a slightly older book of importance and great helpfulness to many readers: *New Goals for Old Age*, edited by George Lawton. It presents sound and thoroughly readable discussion of such subjects as "The Older Person in the Changing Social Scene," "The Old Person in the Family," and "Mental Hygiene in Old Age," and has positive value both

for ageing people themselves and for those who share their lives and problems.

Background reading can help toward understanding of immediate and pressing problems of today. Special fields suggested by their titles are carefully discussed in *International Trade and Domestic Employment*, by Calvin B. Hoover, the report of a research study sponsored by the Committee for Economic Development; and *Private Monopoly: The Enemy at Home*, by David Lasser. Background for a special field of timely interest is offered in *Opportunity in Alaska*, by George Sundborg, an informing and enjoyable survey of Alaska today, and *Alaska: Promyshlennik and Sourdough*, by Stuart Ramsay Tompkins, an especially well-written history with emphasis on fur traders and prospectors.

Up-to-date information on two of the most active and important fields of current development is provided in two inexpensive manuals for the general reader by Henry Lionel Williams, *The Fundamentals of Radio* and *The Funda-*



RECIPIENT of the Order of the Red Banner is this 64-year-old Cossack volunteer. He and his fellow fighters are "sympathetically portrayed" by Maurice Hindus in his new *The Cossacks: The Story of a Warrior People*.

mentals of Electronics. For the reader interested in the future of farming, two recent scholarly books afford much information and much food for thought: *The Reconstruction of World Agriculture*, by Karl Brandt, of the Food Research Institute of Stanford University, and *Food for the World*, edited by Theodore W. Schultz, agricultural-economics professor at the University of Chicago.

In a larger view, every one of us is facing in these first weeks of 1946 problems very much like those of the worried young man in blue and his prospective chicken farm. It's a new world in which we are trying to manage our businesses, carry on our professions, plan our lives: a world irrevocably changed, in which forces have been let loose that we can neither fully calculate nor easily control. It behooves us all to seek knowledge and inspiration, to try with all our strength to see clearly and think clearly. There are new books that have the same relation to this deeper and more universal need as do those we've just examined to the practical problem of finding a job or starting a business. Let's look at some of them.

First I would place *The Anatomy of Peace*, by Emery Reves: a small book, easy to read, less easy to live up to in its challenge to thought and action, but profoundly stimulating and rewarding. Men and women of the widest varieties of political faith and economic opinion have united in praising this book and in recommending it: "for every citizen who would understand the world's major problem of war and peace" (*The Commonwealth*); "to the thousands of puzzled men and women who are seeking to understand their way through the labyrinth that is this shrunken, benumbed,



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and chaotic world" (*The Christian Science Monitor*). I join in this earnest commendation. *The Anatomy of Peace* is a primary statement of the new world's fear and hope.

Can human nature be changed? Ralph Barton Perry believes that it can, in the sense that he has faith in the power of education, religion, and ideals such as those of Rotary International, to modify and improve the attitudes and the conduct of human beings. Seeing as does Emery Reves the shaping of the future in the minds and hearts of men today, he has expressed his faith in a thoughtful and powerful book which also deserves strong recommendation, *One World in the Making*. Yet another fine example of constructive thinking along the same general lines is David Bryn-Jones' *Toward a Democratic New Order*, a somewhat fuller and more scholarly statement of the positive demands of the times upon us, and the necessity of positive response. Dr. Bryn-Jones, chairman of the department of international relations at Carleton College, is a member of the Northfield, Minnesota, Rotary Club.

It was a good idea to bring together the wealth of information and discussion contained in *What the Informed Citizen Needs to Know*, edited by Bruce Bliven and A. G. Mezerik. Here constructive thinking about the new world is applied to specific fields of major importance, with ample factual information, very much in the manner of many articles in *THE ROTARIAN*. Definite problems of international relationships are discussed by Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., William L. Batt, Senator Elbert D. Thomas, and others. Chester Bowles writes on "The Threat of Inflation," Senator Joseph C. O'Mahoney on "Patents and Monopolies," Carey McWilliams on "The Problem of Minorities," Charles Abrams on "Good Houses for Everybody." The United Nations Charter and other basic documents of today are included in full.

It may be a good idea to round out this survey—coming back to the first subject, jobs—with a look at *Sixty Million Jobs*, by Henry A. Wallace, United States Secretary of Commerce. This book deserves careful reading with an open mind. It is a strong, carefully considered plea for private initiative and free enterprise, for the achievement of an economy in which these can flourish. Its most striking emphasis is upon co-operation, helpfulness, service, as the only possible basis for the achievement of such an economy. Its most memorable utterance is in its last two sentences: "We cannot attain abundance, peace, and freedom without recognizing one thing even more basic. And that one thing is the fatherhood of God and the fundamental decency of man."

#### Other Courses for the Reading Table

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vividly pictured in the pages of Robert Hardy Andrews' *Burning Gold*, a lusty, vigorous tale with sharp drawing of character and abundance of action. Quieter, more sound, and more sensitive in every way is Arthur Meeker, Jr.'s *The Far Away Music*. The fine recreation of mid-19th-Century Chicago, joined with an absorbing story and fully rounded and memorable characters, will delight every discerning reader.

#### TWO INTERESTING LIVES

Gertrude Lawrence's autobiography, *A Star Danced*, is abundantly good reading whether you've ever seen the actress-author or not. She writes forthrightly, with liveliness and charm, projecting her memories of the past in relation to a framework of experience in entertaining soldiers and sailors in wartime. Both stories are genuinely interesting.

Samuel J. Konefsky's *Chief Justice Stone and the Supreme Court* is not a biography, but a careful study of the development of Stone's philosophy of the law and especially of his conception of the function of the Supreme Court, as expressed in his decisions since his appointment in 1925. That may not sound like an exciting book for the general reader, but I found it hard to lay down. Mr. Konefsky's presentation of the material is so clear, his own sense of the real drama underlying many of the decisions is so keen, that he shares both his understanding and his enthusiasm to an unusual degree with the reader. Surely an indispensable book for any thoughtful lawyer, it will, I believe, please many other readers as much as it does me.

#### AROUND THE WORLD

*Flight from China*, by Edna Lee Booker, is a warm and colorful story of life in Shanghai leading up to the crucial years of Japanese occupation, supplemented by the detailed diary of the author's husband as a prisoner of the Japanese.

Maurice Hindus' *The Cossacks: The Story of a Warrior People* combines skillful historical writing with observant and sympathetic portrayal of the homes, the religious and social life, and the

training and attitudes of the famous fighters who helped to stop Hitler's armies in Russia.

*A Nation of Nations*, by Louis Adamic, is an eloquent appeal for fuller recognition of the part played in the life of the United States by the people of all its widely varying ethnic stocks and cultural backgrounds. Adamic always talks about individuals, events, concrete facts. Thus his book has the interest of good fiction, the impact and immediacy of actual experience. Reading it is a rich and exciting experience, and one to remember and live by.

*Plantation Parade*, by Harnett T. Kane, is the romantic story of the great mansions of Louisiana plantations, told with zest, sound historical detail, and a clear sense of values. It's uncommonly good reading.

\* \* \*

#### Books mentioned, publishers, and prices:

*Post-War Jobs*, edit. Nelson and Henrietta Poynter (Public Affairs Press, cloth \$2.50, paper \$2).—*500 Postwar Jobs for Men*, Vocational Guidance Research (Doubleday, Doran, \$2.50).—*Jobs for the Physically Handicapped*, Louise Neuschutz (Bernard Ackerman, \$3).—*How to Start Your Own Business* (Foremost Books, \$1.98).—*World War II Veterans' Rights and Benefits*, Robert T. Kimbrough and George H. Chapman (Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Co., \$1).—*Psychology for the Returning Serviceman*, edit. Irvin L. Child and Marjorie Van De Water (Infantry Journal—Penguin Books, 25c).—*New Goals for Old Age*, edit. George Lawton (Columbia University Press, \$2.75).—*International Trade and Domestic Employment*, Calvin B. Hoover (McGraw-Hill, \$1.75).—*Private Monopoly*, David Lasser (Harper, \$3).—*Opportunity in Alaska*, George Sundborg (Macmillan, \$2.50).—*Alaska*, Stuart Ramsey Tompkins (University of Oklahoma Press, \$3).—*The Fundamentals of Radio*, Henry Lionel Williams (New Home Library, 69c).—*The Fundamentals of Electronics*, Henry Lionel Williams (New Home Library, 69c).—*The Reconstruction of World Agriculture*, Karl Brandt (Norton, \$4).—*Food for the World*, edit. Theodore W. Schultz (University of Chicago Press, \$3.75).—*The Anatomy of Peace*, Emery Reves (Harper, \$2).—*One World in the Making*, Ralph Barton Perry (Current Books, \$3).—*Toward a Democratic New Order*, David Bryn-Jones (University of Minnesota Press, \$3.50).—*What the Informed Citizen Needs to Know*, edit. Bruce Bliven and A. G. Mezzerik (Duell, Sloan & Pearce, \$3).—*Sixty Million Jobs*, Henry A. Wallace (Simon & Schuster, \$1).—*Burning Gold*, Robert Hardy Andrews (Doubleday, Doran, \$3).—*The Far Away Music*, Arthur Meeker, Jr. (Houghton, Mifflin, \$2.50).—*A Star Danced*, Gertrude Lawrence (Doubleday, Doran, \$2.50).—*Chief Justice Stone and the Supreme Court*, Samuel J. Konefsky (Macmillan, \$3).—*Flight from China*, Edna Lee Booker (Macmillan, \$2.50).—*The Cossacks*, Maurice Hindus (Doubleday, Doran, \$3).—*A Nation of Nations*, Louis Adamic (Harper, \$3.50).—*Plantation Parade*, Harnett T. Kane (Morrow, \$3.50).

#### Afterthought

He said: "We must put on a drive  
To make our product known,  
Have every citizen alive  
Want it, and it alone.

"We must string billboards down the  
road,  
Buy space in magazines,  
Use every method in the code,  
Resort to every means.

"We must put salesmen in the field  
To travel far and near.

Every persuasion we must wield  
On public eye and ear."

"But," someone asked him, "have you  
planned

For quality so high  
That people upon every hand  
Will come again to buy?

"Unless you do, your hue and cry  
Will very soon go flat."

"Why, bless my soul," was his reply,  
"I hadn't thought of that."

—CLARENCE EDWIN FLYNN

## Sharing Yankee 'Know-How'

[Continued from page 29]

of Herndon, Virginia, for example, has given the practical touch to its international-understanding effort by having 17 ITA trainees from 13 countries as guest speakers. Among them were José Roberto Saravia, of Guatemala, who trained with the Virginia Public Service Company, because of the special interest of Herndon Rotarians. Another was Miguel A. Balbuena, an executive of the National Telephone Company of Peru, of which Fernando Carbajal, of Lima, Past President of Rotary International, is vice-president.

In an appreciative letter to the Herndon Rotary Club, Señor Balbuena thanked his hosts for the opportunity of speaking to them and hoped that other Latin-Americans would be invited to do the same.

"It permits us to tell you more about ourselves," he said, "and instills us with a desire to tell, when we return to our countries, all that we have learned about you. There can be no surer and certain way to make friends."

Clearing up misunderstandings was also stressed in an address by Mario Jorge Ordaz, ITA chemical trainee from Chihuahua, Mexico, to Rotarians at Columbia, Tennessee. One of the queries most often put to him in the United States, he said, is whether Mexicans speak only the Mexican language. His questioners are always surprised when he explains that the people of Mexico speak Spanish, but that there is a Mexican language—in fact, many Mexican languages—spoken by the native Indians.\*

There is a good bit of idealism—practical idealism—in the ITA program. It puts the good-neighbor ideal on solid postwar footing. For as ITA's President Hanson says, "The most fruitful markets are found in those countries which have reached the higher stages of industrial development."

That's one answer to the question why more than 600 U. S. firms have already joined this program of sharing their industrial know-how and ITA has welcomed inquiries from India, South Africa, Russia, France, Iceland, Poland, Turkey, and other countries. Another answer is, simply, that the world has suddenly grown smaller and that it is important for all of us to know our neighbors, how they live and how they work—important, that is, if we are to have goodwill and understanding on which we can base lasting peace.

\* For an account of how Rotary Clubs in the United States made wartime Mexican laborers feel at home, see *Simpatico at Do-wagiac*, by Richard C. Hedke, in *THE ROTARIAN*, January, 1946.

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OUT on Sunset Boulevard in Hollywood, California, is a camera shop to which many film and radio personalities go with their photo problems. The man they ask to see is the proprietor, ROTARIAN GILBERT MORGAN, a pioneer in the miniature-camera field, whose hobby has become his business. Here MINICAMAN GILBERT sums up his own interesting photo philosophy, titling the brief discourse "Photography—the Visual Esperanto of the Universe."

THE earliest known use of pictures employed by man as a means of transmitting and recording thought and scenic images harks back many thousands of years, to the days of the pictographs and cuneiforms found in the ancient caves of Egypt, Babylon, France, Spain, and Old Mexico.

From those pictographs it would appear that the ancients had a predilection for depicting humans in the form of a code sketch (maybe to describe personality), whereas the flora and fauna, houses, and locales were elaborately delineated with true contour likenesses.

This art in crude form was used variously by many tribes even before demotic writing superseded hieroglyphics in Egypt about 700 B.C.

In the 4th Century B.C., Aristotle noted the phenomenon that light entering a minute hole in the wall of a darkened room casts on the opposite wall an inverted image of whatever lies outside the hole. He had discovered the principle of the camera.

Early draftsmen put that principle to work centuries before photography was perfected. Mounting a lens in a box, they pointed it at the scene they wished to draw, placed a thin piece of paper over a ground glass at the rear end of the box, and traced the outlines of the image which appeared there. That all the subsequent applications of photography were clearly envisaged in its early days are evident in the historic documentations of Daguerre's dreams of photography in which he foresaw the use of color.

The original Daguerrotype exposures were so long that picture taking called for great patience. In those days it was necessary to employ a large pronglike brace to steady the head of each subject posed. Perhaps the austere facial expressions typical of most photographs taken during that era can be ascribed to that ordeal.

Present-day methods for recording and interpreting a scene with graphic sincerity are still executed through the medium of photographic representation, as either a motion or a still picture. And, in a modern world, educated in multilingual tongues, pictures are transmitted by wire-photo services to all

parts of the world for reproduction in newspapers and magazines or for projection on motion-picture screens.

What, then, has been the motivating force back of this desire to advance from the primitive pictograph? And why is there such a steadfast determination to improve the reproduction of a given scene? Is it merely to satisfy a wish to portray faithfully for others a place viewed in Africa, China, South America, or a small town in the United States?

Perhaps it is because from time immemorial all mankind has been stirred with the latent urge for self-expression, from the humblest of soil toilers to the lordliest of landed gentry.

One of the most popular and compensatory outlets in this pursuit of self-expression is the medium of photography, an acknowledged art, hobby, and profession engaged in by countless individuals of both sexes in various age groups, and known to practically every nation. It is the kind of hobby that welcomes even the physically handicapped. Many partially blind people have been known to use a camera with singular success.

Picture taking is perhaps the only field of art in which the neophyte can serve as his own apprentice and see himself developing into a craftsman through his own experimentations in a very short time. And, too, it is a natural for kindling enthusiasm in the most apathetic soul because it is one in which gratifying results come with a minimum of time and training.

A strong point in favor of the camera is that it can be employed as a means of introducing vocational guidance and character building in growing children, to serve as a possible check on juvenile delinquency.

In many cases youth's leisure-time problems can be eased very effectively with a moderate-priced camera. It will stimulate a desire to take pictures of friends at school, animals, or outdoor scenes which never before held any special lure. Even textbook pictures and photographs in magazines will take on a new shade because the child will strive to compete with the quality of that photograph.

The youngster who has been taught to handle a camera develops self-assurance and keener powers of observation, because picture taking calls for his being constantly on the alert to record any engaging impression that comes within his visual range. He observes a tragic old character and captures the



Morgan

pathos in facial expression; he sees a group of children laughing as they play in the street and snaps the happy scene. And these momentary pictures register in a new light in the young one. After that his time will be fully occupied with developing and printing his own pictures and finding methods to improve his photographic technique.

The youth who has developed a picture consciousness will evolve a new perspective toward his immediate environment and take pictures of the interior of his home, whether it be shabby or luxurious. He will not only be having fun, but will take a great pride in his work and will have no thought of sidetracking his camera work for street-corner loitering or vandalism.

Since the Army and Navy training programs rely so extensively on visual-education films, it is safe to predict that many schools and colleges will ultimately be influenced to utilize this method of instruction in the future.

Photography becomes of great value to the scholar in his academic studies. He may want to try making some of the specialized types of pictures that enter into such scientific fields as biology, geology, mineralogy, or botany. And, regardless of the work he may venture into in adult life, he will always be able to take a picture or direct the taking of one, and will know what to expect in the finished print.

There is perhaps no other single hobby that surpasses picture snapping when it comes to integrating the family scene, for the camera seems to suggest that "everybody get together for a nice group picture."

Unlike most other hobbies, "cameraging" has a place all its own as a hobby in that pictures can be preserved throughout the years not only to be looked back on as proud achievements, but to be remembered as sentimental keepsakes. There is no penned diary that can portray the day-by-day developments of a growing infant as frankly as the printed picture which shows him in a sleepy yawn, a gurgling laugh, or a state of wide-eyed wonderment. Let someone ask about that recent fishing trip, and a photograph of the prize catch dispenses with the need for any oral boasting.

There is nothing more soothing to the nerves than an expedition with a camera for the individual who feels perennially disgruntled because of thwarted emotional involvements or business worries. Tense nerves and troubled minds give way to happy thoughts when attention is diverted to new scenes and unusually interesting new subjects to photograph.

The camera played a tremendous rôle in wartime, and was a vital instrumentality in keeping soldier morale high. To a man on a battlefield, or in a fox hole, or on a ship, there was something heart-warming in the knowledge that he could haul out his wallet and take a peep at the picture of a loved one. And to the folks at home there is nothing more comforting than a picture of their serviceman, even though the letters have begun to lag.

Today the mechanical photograph,

evolved from the original, ancient pictograph, has entered importantly into our everyday lives—to serve as the most readily perceived denominator of languages. It has not only demonstrated its sincerity, but has shown that it is mightier than the pen in conveying human-interest stories more profoundly and more dramatically than the most impassioned commentary of an on-the-spot eyewitness. And its language is truly international in scope because only one or two pictures can reveal the feelings and mode of living of an individual or group of peoples whether they be inhabitants of your home town or some distant land.

## What's Your Hobby?

*Perhaps you'd like to share your hobby experiences with others. If so, just drop a line to THE GROOM, for chances are that somewhere someone will be glad to reciprocate. The only requirement is that you be a Rotarian or a member of a Rotarian's family; and the only request that you answer any correspondence which comes your way.*

**Pen Pals:** Charlotte Norton (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—desires correspondence with other youths aged 16-18; interested in music and sports, 810 Monroe, Stillwater, Okla., U.S.A.)

**Pen Pals:** Mary Cox (daughter of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with boys and girls aged 17-21), 515 Chestnut St., Cloquet, Minn., U.S.A.)

**Pen Pals:** Adrienne Lawry (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with pen friends; especially interested in reading and music), 5 Muller Rd., Blenheim, New Zealand.

**Perfume Bottles; Pen Pals:** Elizabeth Malone (21-year-old daughter of Rotarian—desires pen friends in other countries; collects unusual perfume bottles; interested in sports and dancing), 651 S. E. 12th St., Paris, Tex., U.S.A.)

**Pen Pals:** Joyce Robinson (12-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen friends aged 11-14 in all countries), 27 Elizabeth St., Brampton, Ont., Canada.

**Pen Pals:** Ann P. Layh (14-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes pen pals aged 14-17 in all countries; interested in music and sports), 1 Avon St., Parklano, Burnie, Tasmania.

**Melodians, Music Boxes:** Melville Clark (collects old melodians, Swiss music boxes, phonographs, phonograph records out of print, early harps and musical instruments; also bookplates), 416 S. Salina St., Syracuse, N. Y., U.S.A.)

**Bells:** Mrs. C. R. Kuebler (wife of Rotarian—collects bells, with legends of use and country where cast; interested in all types), 280 Park St., Hackensack, N. J., U.S.A.)

**Stamps:** Arthur W. Summers (collects stamps of all nations; will exchange with Rotarians anywhere), Eldorado, Ill., U.S.A.)

**Pen Pals:** Mary McManus (16-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes to correspond with other young people in other countries; interested in portrait painting), Marywood School, 407 W. Broadway, Anaheim, Calif., U.S.A.)

**Pennants:** James M. Muehl (17-year-old son of Rotarian—collects pennants of any size or shape from schools, towns, States, and countries), Box 494, Marcus, Iowa, U.S.A.)

**Stamps; U. S. Coins:** Randolph Molina (cousin of Rotarian—wishes to receive outright in exchange air mail, souvenir sheets, semipostal stamps for general foreign stamps and covers; also collects U. S. coins), 23 Vizcarondo St., Barrio Obrero Station, Santurce, Puerto Rico.

**Photography; Pen Pals:** Aylene Hubbard (18-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wants pen pals in any country other than New Zealand; interested in photography, and will exchange photographs of places, towns, or landmarks), 45 East St., Feilding, New Zealand.

**Pen Pals; Stamps:** Jennifer Hubbard (wishes pen pals aged 10-11; collects stamps, will exchange), 45 East St., Feilding, New Zealand.

**Pen Pals:** Mary Bertoldi (20-year-old daughter of Rotarian—wishes correspondence with other young people throughout world; interested in collecting stamps and postcards), 901 Stephenson, Iron Mountain, Mich., U.S.A.)

—THE HOBBYHORSE GROOM



## The Retoucher

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### My Favorite Story

Two dollars will be paid to Rotarians or their wives submitting stories used under this heading. Send entries to Stripped Gears, THE ROTARIAN Magazine, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois. The following story comes from Morgan Prince, a Pocahontas, Arkansas, Rotarian.

Out in the South Pacific in the early stages of the war an American outfit was taking a severe shellacking during an enemy air raid of some proportions. After the noise of battle had cleared and personnel began to show themselves, the company commander summoned the squadron observer to headquarters for a report of the amount of damage to personnel and installations. Halfway through the report the commander asked: "Were you frightened during the raid?"

"No, sir, not me," was the reply. "I was as cool as a cucumber through it all."

"Good," the commander remarked. "Frankly, I was a little worried when you called in that there were 25,000 bombers coming in at 20 feet."

### Quick Relief

Lives there a father with soul so dead,  
Who never to himself hath grimly said  
That child psychology is best applied  
On the posteriority of Junior's hide?

—BERNICE ROHDE

### Geographical Hour Glass

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CENTRALS (reading downward): An eminent English statesman. ACROSS: 1. A range of mountains in the United States. 2. A portion of the British Isles. 3. A country of Europe. 4. A mountain of Crete. 5. In United States. 6. A town in Brazil, situated on the Tiete River. 7. A river of Europe flowing into the Mediterranean Sea. 8. A city in Spain. 9. A county of England.

### Concealed Word Square

One word of the square is concealed in each sentence: 1. Jim arrived as Hal

left—coatless, hatless, and quite breathless. 2. While there you must see St. Malo. Everyone talks about the grand harbor. 3. No matter how busy he may be, he always pets our dog as he passes the house. 4. The three lads arrived together, drove off the threatening dogs, and decided to stay around awhile.

The answers to these puzzles will be found on page 63.

### Figuratively Speaking

The book I like the best to read  
Contains no valorous word or deed;  
It has no heroine sweet and fair,  
No murder plot to raise your hair.

It's much too thin to press a rose,  
The author no one really knows;  
But on each page I fondly look,  
Don't peek, you dope, it's my bankbook!

—M. L. PÉCHECK

### Tales Twice Told

A jest's prosperity lies in the ear of  
him that hears it, never in the tongue  
of him that makes it.—Shakespeare.

### Still Not Satisfied

Salesman: "I've been trying all week to see you; may I have an appointment?"

Big businessman: "Make a date with my secretary."

Salesman: "I did, and we had a grand time, but I still want to see you."—The Rotator, ABILENE, TEXAS.

### Same Old Tune

Love making hasn't changed in 2,500 years. Greek girls used to sit and listen to a lyre all evening.—The Cook Book, FAYETTEVILLE, WEST VIRGINIA.

### Positive Proof

A stranger appeared at the combined general store and post office and inquired if a registered letter addressed to Jake Fry had been received.

"Yup," said the postmaster chewing languidly, "such a letter is here, but can you prove your identity?"

The stranger scratched his head, then produced a small photograph of himself. After carefully comparing the picture and the stranger, the postmaster exclaimed, "By heck, that's you, all right. Here's your letter."—Rotary Hub, HORNBELL, NEW YORK.

### Surprised

It was a dark alley in one of the worst parts of town. Three men were waiting. One of them pulled a slouch hat down over his eyes and said, "D'ya see him?" Another took a quick peek around the corner. "Yes, here he comes!" he hissed. The man with the slouch hat picked up a short thick section of a pipe. Another took a heavy wrench and the

third grabbed a smaller wrench that was nonetheless effective in close quarters. "All right, fellers, let's go," he whispered. And thus, when the boss got around the corner, he found his three plumbers busy at work.—*Rotary Bulletin*, ABERDEEN, WASHINGTON.

#### Moosic News

A saxophone may be all right, but a cow makes the same noise and gives milk besides.—*Spokes*, PASADENA, CALIFORNIA.

#### Sweet Reward

Walking around the barracks, the colonel noticed a long queue of men waiting outside the stables. Each held a lump of sugar.

"I'm glad to see you love animals so much," he remarked to one recruit. "I suppose the horse you're giving the sugar to is the pet of the regiment?"

"Not 'arf, sir," replied the recruit. "He's the one what kicked the sergeant."—*South Dakota Hiway Magazine*.

#### What's the Difference?

The modern girl's hair may look like a mop, but that doesn't worry her—she doesn't know what a mop looks like.—*The Speakers Library*.

#### Speed-up

Two men were flying East in a passenger plane, making the first air trip of their lives. The plane touched down at St. Louis and a little red truck sped out to its side to refuel it. The plane landed again at Cleveland and again a little red truck dashed up to it. The third stop was Albany and the same thing happened. The first of the two men looked at his watch and turned to his companion.

"This plane," he said, "makes wonderful time."

"Yes," said the other, "and that little red truck ain't doin' so bad either."—*Rotary News*, ST. CHARLES, ILLINOIS.

#### Diet Unsatisfactory

"Well, nurse, how is the patient?"

"I gave him the figs you ordered, Doctor, but he keeps asking for dates."—*The Scandal Sheet*, GRAHAM, TEXAS.

### It's Your Money

It's your money and you can do with it as you please: we're speaking, of course, of the \$2 which you can win if your contribution to complete the unfinished limerick below is one of the six selected as the best. Send your contribution—as many last lines as you wish—to The Fixer, in care of The Rotarian Magazine, 35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois. Entries are due by April 1.—Gears Eds.

#### RACQUE'S CRACQUES

We once had a member named Racque,  
Who was primed all the time for a  
cracque.

Each good deed that was born  
He soon offset with scorn,

#### Birke's Quirk

Do you recall Bill Birke's quirk told of in THE ROTARIAN for November?

We've tried to talk sense with Bill Birke,  
But find he's possessed of a quirk;

He thinks lads are bad—

A view that is sad,

So many readers were distressed about the situation, and described their concern in such well-put words, that The Fixer is naming six winners of last lines to complete the limerick—and giving each \$2.

We bet Bill as a youth went berserk.

(Alfred E. Okill, a member of the Rotary Club of Montreal, Quebec, Canada.)

We hope he'll awake with a jerk.

(Mrs. Chas. E. Varney, wife of a Stoneham, Massachusetts, Rotarian.)

Perk up, Birke, don't be a jerk.

(Mrs. Deane L. Hart, wife of a Lakeland, Florida, Rotarian.)

Be the lad a Scot, Slav, or Turk.

(P. MacG. Allen, a member of the Overseas Rotary Fellowship, New York, N. Y.)

Poor Bill's never had a young Birke.

(Morgan Prince, a member of the Pocatontos, Arkansas, Rotary Club.)

Weren't you ever young, Mr. Birke?

(G. A. Ruegg, a member of the Rotary Club of Pueblo, Colorado.)

#### Answers to Puzzles on Page 62

GEOGRAPHICAL HOUR GLASS: Centrais: Gladstone. Across: 1. AlleGhany. 2. IreLand. 3. ItAly. 4. IDa. 5. S. 6. ITu. 7. RhOne. 8. GraNada. 9. LeicEster. CONCEALED WORD SQUARE: 1. Dash. 2. Aloe. 3. Sour. 4. Herd.



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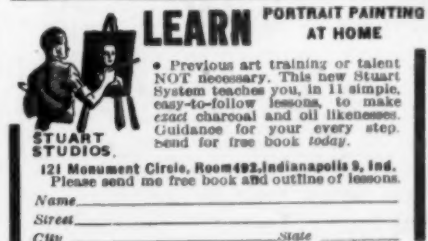
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## The Four Objects OF Rotary

To encourage and foster the ideal of service as a basis of worthy enterprise, in particular to encourage and foster:

- (1) The development of acquaintance as an opportunity for service.
- (2) High ethical standards in business and professions, the recognition of the worthiness of all useful occupations, and the dignifying by each Rotarian of his occu-

pation as an opportunity to serve society.

- (3) The application of the ideal of service by every Rotarian to his personal, business, and community life.

- (4) The advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace through a world fellowship of business and professional men united in the ideal of service.

# Last Page Comment

**ONLY A YEAR AGO** men were trying to kill each other. Now nations are trying new methods of living together.

That is a fact of such profound significance that we must not let it be obscured by the daily reports of international bickerings and rivalries and even crises.

**GETTING OUT OF RUTS** is not easy, as Author "Boss" Kettering makes clear in his article. If you think it is, try tying your other shoe first each morning. Or take the long view of history and realize how nations, by trying to settle disputes without recourse to war, are running counter to habits ingrained in human nature for 50,000 years.

**THREE ARTICLES** this month are reminders that the United Nations Organization, blueprinted at San Francisco last Summer, hasn't yet been assembled. Rotarian Oberg tells of the retooling of the old International Labor Office, and Rotarian King reports on setting up of the Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization. But the International Trade Organization—a veritable sparkplug for UNO—is still on the drafting board. It is too much to expect that these, and other subsidiary units, will work with streamlined perfection for months, even years to come. They employ a new method for nations to live together—one which never before has been given a fair trial.

**IT IS APPROPRIATE** to think on these things during this the month which marks the anniversary of Rotary's founding 41 years ago. For the four men whom Founder Paul Harris brought together in Chicago in 1905 set as the pattern of their new Club the Ideal of Service. It

has since been enriched by the thinking of many men, and now is tersely expressed in the Four Objects of Rotary International which you will find each month at the head of this page. They are worth rereading—with a pause for special thought on the last one.

**THE WORLD FELLOWSHIP** of business and professional men, which is Rotary, will hold its first *real* reunion in many years at Atlantic City June 2-7. President T. A. Warren's comment on page

## A Man and His Place

I like to see a man proud of the place in which he lives.

I like to see a man live so that his place will be proud of him.

—Abraham Lincoln

7 can leave no doubt as to the spirit of sincerity that will spark its program. Men everywhere are heartsick over the blundering that brought on a second world war and are fearful of the grisly threat of atomic bombs. At such a time, Rotarians of more than 60 nations will come together to pool their influence for "the advancement of international understanding, goodwill, and peace."

**BACK IN 1943**, about the time Montgomery was chasing Rommel to Tripoli, Rotary's Board of Directors announced a set of six principles that should be considered in the reestablishment of Rotary Clubs in lands where war had closed them. The day when Rotary should have need of those prin-

ciples then seemed far off. Now, of course, it is here. Rotary is returning to one nation after another (see *Rotary Reporter* and *Scratchpaddings*)—but only after careful study based on these six points enumerated so many eventful years ago:

1. Previous membership in Rotary, or service as an officer of Rotary in any earlier day, shall not necessarily constitute any privilege of Rotary membership.

2. The reestablishment of Rotary Clubs shall not be delayed until all the details of administration, payment of dues, and other such matters have been completely checked. It is considered that the reestablishment of Rotary Clubs will be a constructive force, and as such will be greatly welcomed, and furthermore will be of definite help in the reconstruction process of the nations concerned.

3. It shall be ascertained that in any country in which it is desired to reestablish Rotary Clubs, there is a stable Government and one which is favorable to the reestablishment of Rotary Clubs and to the propagation of the Rotary ideal.

4. It shall be ascertained that there are still alive and active a sufficient number of former Rotarians in the country or geographical region concerned to form a nucleus around which the new Clubs (whether they are former Clubs reestablished or Clubs in new centers) may be built.

5. It shall be ascertained that the social system of the country or countries in question is such as will permit individual development and individual initiative on the part of individual Rotarians.

6. Any action looking to the reestablishment of Clubs shall be after a survey and upon recommendation of a competent Committee appointed for the purpose.

**A BOYS' CLUB LEADER** went into a hardware store, says the Brenham, Texas, Rotary Club bulletin, and laid before the merchant 13 scraps of paper. On each, in boyish scrawl, was written the hardwareman's name. "Last night," said the boys worker, "I asked 65 lads to jot down the name of the man in our city they most wanted to be like when grown up. Like Abou ben Adhem, your name led all the rest. What do you think of that?" The merchant blanched. "What do I think of it!" he stammered. "I think it is too great a responsibility. I will see those 13 pairs of eyes upon me the rest of my life."

—your Editor



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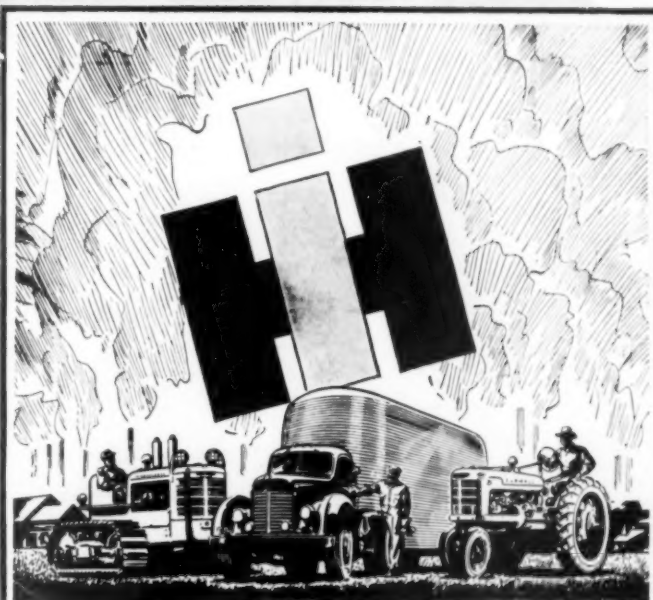
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CAMIONES INTERNATIONAL • FUERZA MOTRIZ INDUSTRIAL INTERNATIONAL  
TRACTORES Y EQUIPO PARA LA AGRICULTURA MCCORMICK-DEERING INTERNATIONAL

**INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER**

Reproduction of a full page advertisement from Revista Rotaria prepared and placed by J. Roland Kay, Inc., Chicago, Export Advertising Agency for International Harvester Export Company.



## Revista Rotaria



35 East Wacker Drive, Chicago 1, Illinois

New York Office: 45 Rockefeller Plaza  
New York 20, New York

Pacific Coast Office: 681 Market Street  
San Francisco 5, California

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# "We consider our Davidson a most profitable investment"

E. V. Gunderson, Office Manager, Industrial Training Institute

INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE  
INCORPORATED  
2-10 2-158 WEST LAWRENCE AVENUE  
CHICAGO 25, ILLINOIS

Davidson Manufacturing Corporation,  
1020 West Adams Street,  
Chicago 7, Illinois

Gentlemen:

Our first Davidson dual Duplicator has been in use less than a year, but it has already proven indispensable to us. So much so, in fact, that we have just installed a second one.

We produce most of our text books on our Davidsons as well as all of our stationery, envelopes, office forms, etc. The text books contain numerous illustrations and charts, both in line and halftone, and the work produced is remarkably fine, giving us clean, sharp copies and excellent halftone reproduction.

Our operators have found the Davidson quite simple and easy to operate and we, in the management end, are delighted with the exceptionally low cost of production and the high quality of work. We consider our Davidsons a most profitable investment.

Very truly yours,  
INDUSTRIAL TRAINING INSTITUTE.

E. V. Gunderson  
Office Manager

EVG:MA



This is just another example of Davidson performance . . . of the way industries all

over the country are using Davidson dual Duplicators to produce quality work at high speed and low cost.

Because it is precision-built . . . designed and engineered for quality production . . . your Davidson can be depended upon for clean, sharp copies from first to last . . . fine halftone reproduction . . . and excellent multi-color work.

And, remember, the Davidson gives you not just one, but five methods of reproduction . . . from direct offset plates, photographic offset plates, type, electrotypes, and rubber plates. You always have at hand the method best suited to each individual job. And only a Davidson can give you *all* this in *one* machine.

DAVIDSON MANUFACTURING CORPORATION

1034-60 West Adams Street, Chicago 7, Illinois

Agents in principal cities of U. S., Canada, Mexico



Write for this  
FREE book

It shows you how the Davidson produces advertising literature in one or more colors, office forms, stationery, envelopes, form letters, bulletins, shipping tags, and dozens of other items . . . how it produces both offset and relief work from the same machine. Samples of the work it does are included. Write today . . . no obligation.

PRODUCE IT ON A  
**Davidson**  
**DUAL DUPLICATOR**

